THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and it Intercourse with Other Nations

Shanghai–As Others See It!

Far East As A Phase Of European Politics

By Herbert Adams Gibbons

Chinese Tariff Autonomy and American Trade

By F. R. Eldridge

China's Proposed 20 Percent Luxury List

評論報 密勒氏

SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1926

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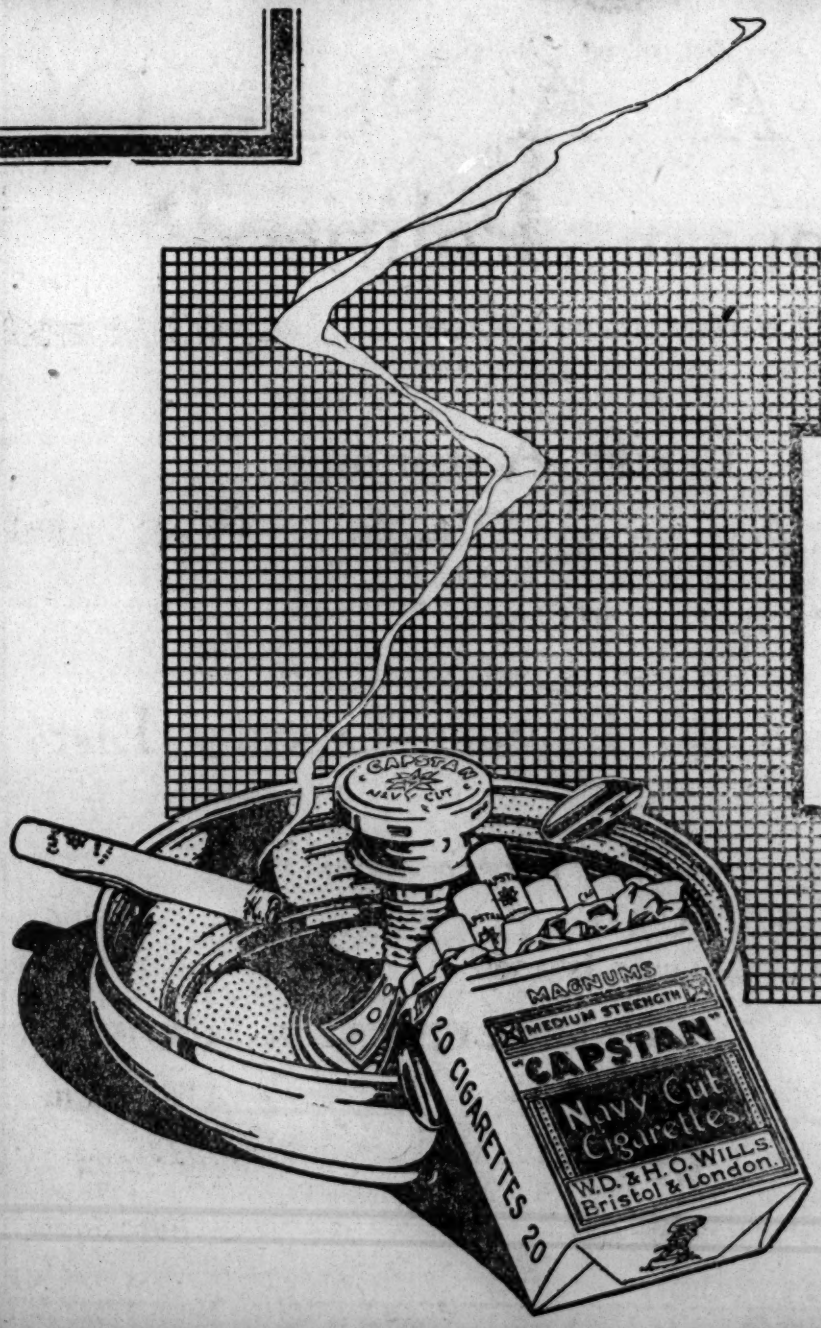

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J. B. POWELL, Publisher

N. J. ULBRIGHT, Assistant Editor and Business Manager

LIZEN SCHENG, Assistant Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, H. F. MACNAIR,
C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)
HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN,
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) SHU-LUN PAN
JOHN R. MUIR (Chengtu) H. P. SHASTRI

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SHANGHAI--AS OTHERS SEE IT

OFTEN and often have we thought that of all the poets of the West the one with which foreigners in Shanghai should keep most closely in touch is *the* poet of Scotland, Robert Burns. Social democracy which is comparatively so widespread among the people of China and so considerably lacking among most Western people, is the keynote of Burns' poetry. More than most poets Burns, while keeping his head in the clouds, kept his feet on—and often well muddied with—Mother Earth. His saneness, his strong common sense—or, to use an unpoetical term, Horse Sense—his love of the *common* man, which makes him akin to Lincoln the Emancipator, in brief, Burns' equalitarian and socially democratic instinct, renders his poetry of peculiar worth in a community of the type of Shanghai.

THERE is much complacency in Shanghai, the "Model Settlement of the Far East." Perhaps there is reason for a modicum of satisfaction when this city is compared with most cities under native rule in China. When, however, one meditates on the unique opportunities which exist in a settlement of the character of Shanghai, and when one realizes how few of the opportunities for cultivating truly amicable international and inter-racial relations are embraced, he may feel that there exists more reason for dissatisfaction than for complacency. "Pride goes before a fall" is a proverb which Burns poetically expressed when he wrote,

> "O wad some power the giftie gie us,
> To see oursels as others see us!
> It wad *frae monie a blunder free us,*
> And *foolish notion.*"

GENEVA may be the capital of a League of Nations, but Shanghai is a league of nations in itself—or, at least, it *should* be a league. Shanghai should be like a green pea-pod in which unity exists through dis-unity, rather than like a dry pod in which there is but apparent unity in real disunity. Of all accounts of modern Shanghai the most entertaining is that to be found in the first chapter of Mr. Harry A. Franck's recently published travel book, *Roving Through Southern China.* In his recent visit to this city, Mr. Franck was so unfortunate as to approach it from the north by way of the Shanghai North Railway Station: the result is that he informs us it "seems at first glimpse about as interesting as Omaha or Memphis"! Surely this

must prove most disquieting to the old Shanghailander. It is not, however, so much the material Shanghai which interests the author of this travel book as the immaterial or what might be termed the "imponderables" of this Paris of the East. Franck, the world-traveller, is interested mainly in Shanghai as a meeting place of many peoples, a place in which to study comparative racial psychology. But in this he is frankly disappointed as is not particularly surprising. "...perhaps the most astonishing things about China's greatest treaty-port would be the lack of knowledge of, or interest in, things Chinese among the great mass of its foreign residents. The majority of the business men who make up so large a proportion of that element seem to be there frankly to make money, and to do their best to have as little contact with the Chinese as possible. Some are visibly fearful of being Sinofied, of being swamped by the human masses about them, of loosening their grip on the ways of their homeland—as if it would be any fatal misfortune to change a bit from the platitudinous life of the average American or European business man to the different, but surely as intelligent and as happy, existence of the Chinese."

THE foreigners in Shanghai are likened unto "exiled insects" who attempt to build up fragments of America, England, Germany, or Japan in the microcosm of this trade mart. "Thus the normal American assigned to the Shanghai office of his firm or going into business there for himself rents as nearly an Ameaican house or apartment as he can get, near a trolley-line if he is still below the automobile scale, and settles down into the narrow rut of Western existence amid the more or less Occidental comforts that several short generations of foreign business men have caused to grow up in what the outside world misconceives to be China's most important city."(!)—And the same holds true of "the Englishman, the Frenchman, the now returning German, even the Japanese—." The herd instinct of this city, Mr. Franck finds particularly irritating: "There is so little intercourse between the various national groups of foreigners engaged in commerce that shops or offices side by side keep most of their national characteristics intact. Your typical foreigner in business in Shanghai, or anywhere in China, for that matter, seems to feel that he must conform to type, if he is not naturally typical, lest he be rated eccentric by his fellows, so that he makes it almost a point of honor to come into the least possible contact with the Chinese..... Almost any tendency to deviate from the imported national ways is frowned upon in any foreign group. If your American resident begins to lose interest in the accepted round of his fellows, to drift into hobnobbing with the Chinese....he will probably find himself buttonholed by a well-meaning group of his fellow-citizens with the advice, 'Young man, you've missed too many boats; you ought to go home and get pepped up."

THE poor missionary is not treated quite as ironically by the critic-of-things-as-they-are in Shanghai. Fine contempt is expressed for the "normal Westerner in business in China" who refuses to "improve *his* mental equipment" by learning Chinese while "the missionary spends half his energy (surely this is an exaggeration, Mr. Franck?) in learning to speak Chinese well....."

WHILE not willing to go so far as to assert that "Shanghai consists of a lot of vulgar foreigners living beyond their means" as one person is said to have remarked, Mr. Franck is of the opinion that the foreigner in Shanghai who is really interested in Chinese culture and the Chinese people is by all odds exceptional; he adds, furthermore, "I have met adult children of foreign business men who were born and have spent most of their lives in Shanghai, yet who have never really been in China. That is, they have never set foot in the Chinese city, just across the street from the foreign settlement; when they have gone to the foreign school at this or that treaty port, to Kuling up the Yang Tze or to some other foreign summer resort, they have traveled by foreign steamers, and have grown to man's or woman's estate without once having spent a day on native-ruled Chinese soil. I have met geniuses among these Shanghai-born who cannot say 'yes' or 'no' in the Shanghai dialect, much less in real Chinese." Far from looking upon Shanghai as a "melting pot" for East and West, Mr. Franck considers that a study—or shall we say a glimpse?—of Shanghai foreign and Chinese as evidenced by the French Concession, the International Settlement, and the Chinese City of Shanghai can but lead to the conclusion that East and West "can no more mix than oil and water, that they might remain forever side by side without serious interpenetration."

FOR much of what he has to say in criticism about Shanghai Mr. Franck is fully justified by the actual conditions of this metropolis; and, yet, we cannot help feeling that he is assuming vicariously on behalf of the foreigners a little too much of the blame. It is quite true that many of us foreigners *are* foolish, and provincial, and at times even blindly chauvinistic, but the blame is not *all* on the side of the foreigners. The herd instinct is not limited to Westerners—it is to be found quite as often and fully as deeply developed among the Chinese as among the non-Chinese. The conditions in New York or London or Paris are not greatly different from those in Shanghai: cliquishness and clanishness are to be found in any large city quite regardless of whether that city is in the Orient or the Occident. Despite what may appear on the surface there is much friendship real as well as apparent between Chinese and foreigners, but international friendship is like intra-national friendship, that is, it is a matter for individuals for the most part and not groups. The selfishness and indifferent aloofness of foreigners is fully equalled by that of the Chinese, therefore not all the sackcloth and ashes should be assumed by either. However, it *is* excellent and healthy for us to "see oursels as others see us!" as the poet said, and such criticisms as are levelled at us foreigners in Shanghai for from making us angry cannot fail to give us ground for thought. No effort should be too great in the building up of amicable international relations along social as well as economic lines. Much has been accomplished along both these lines in Shanghai, but much remains to be done, and, despite what Mr. Franck remarks about the mixing of oil and water, we believe that the goal stated is *not* impossible of attainment.

THE SHANGHAI AMERICAN SCHOOL AND CHINESE CULTURE

IN Mr. Harry Franck's recently published work *Roving Through Southern China*, on page 7 occurs the following statement: "The Shanghai American School enumerates among its advantages the fact that it teaches its nearly all China-born pupils no Chinese whatever, neither the language, the history, the arts, the classics, nor any other thing concerning mankind's oldest surviving civilization; more than that, it forbids pupils to speak Chinese among themselves on the school premises, though to some of them from the interior this is more familiar than English, and many are planning to spend their lives in China."

THIS statement struck us as so very unusual that we decided to investigate for ourselves the accuracy of the writer. This we did by directing the attention of the principal of the American School to the statement with a request for a pronouncement as to its correctness—and with the request that a copy of the catalogue of the School be sent us at his early convenience. The convenience of the principal was as early as we could have desired: by return mail came the catalogue with a covering letter and on comparison we have found to our satisfaction that they "check" very nicely. Says Principal Boynton: "...The statement... is not correct either in fact or in implication. It is true that neither last year nor this year has there been any class in the high school teaching the Chinese language or history. During the major portion of last year, however, weekly lectures were given to the entire high school concerning the language, history, arts and other aspects of China's civilization and these lectures are to be resumed this year."

AS to the statement forbidding students to speak Chinese on the school premises—which we doubted if for no other reason, because of the inherent difficulties of enforcing such an absurdity, Mr. Boynton replies: "It is not true that students are forbidden to speak Chinese among themselves on the school premises and it never has been true except under circumstances in which they are forbidden to speak English."(!) We suppose the time during which the American students are forbidden to speak English must be the period of Great Silence maintained by the school between the hours of Lights Out and Sunrise—during which time it may have been that Mr. Franck visited the school.

By referring to the copies of the catalogues for the grades and the high school we find that in the former the students approach the study of geography by way of Asia instead of North America—which is certainly altogether fitting considering the location of the school, although the 100 per cent Americans on learning this might get a temporary shock. On pages 2, 3, and 15 of the high school catalogue we find references to courses in Chinese history, and economics—each for one term. For the latter course Mr. Julean Arnold's *Commercial Handbook of China* is mentioned as the text. Surely no exception can be taken to such an examplary course. The only unfortunate aspect appears to be the fact that, for some unexplained reason, there is little interest among the students in Chinese history and economics. During the current year only two students applied for these courses which naturally precluded their being offered although arrangements have been made for certain coaching for the one or two interested students.

IT is regrettable that there should not be a more widespread interest in the cultural and economic background of the country in which most of the students at this school have been born. Just why this is one can not say, but probably two reasons will largely serve to explain. First, there are always many more courses offered in a modern school than any student can possibly take: this results from the diversity of knowledge in the modern period and the development of the elective system. It cannot be avoided but it has its drawback; in this case the "Chinese" subjects tend to be squeezed out. In the second place, there is a strange tendency on the part of children born in China to "look down" on China and things Chinese; they seem to lack that exhilarating warmth described by Scott when they say to themselves, "This is my native land"! A pity it is, but true, that such is the case. There is much that Americans and all other peoples of the West can learn from China— we have almost as much to learn from China as China has from us—and it is to be hoped that the Shanghai American School will do all that it can to impress upon the children committed to its care the value and beauty of knowledge of things Chinese so that at some later time their products may not criticise their *alma mater*.

Tls. 270,000 Increase in 1925 Maritime Customs Revenue

According to a report issued January 1 by Mr. F. A. Aglen, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, the Maritime Customs Revenue for 1925 amounts in round figures to Hk. Tls. 69,865,000, an increase of Hk. Tls. 270,000 as compared with the collection for the year 1924. The sterling equivalent of the 1925 collection at the average exchange 3/5⅞ is approximately £12,190,000 as compared with £12,741,000, the equivalent of the 1924 collection at the average exchange 3/7 1/16.

The following table shows in round figures the collection for 1925, and the increase or decrease, at the principal ports:—

Harbin	Hk.Tls.	1,461,000	an increase of	Hk.Tls.	225,000
Antung	„	1,894,000	„	„	516,000
Dairen	„	6,163,000	„	„	751,000
Newchwang	„	1,290,000	„	„	359,000
Tientsin & Chinwangtao	„	8,951,000	„	„	1,535,000
Kiaochow	„	3,137,000	a decrease of	„	75,000
Hankow	„	5,393,000	„	„	203,000
Shanghai	„	26,023,000	„	„	1,524,000
Swatow	„	1,477,000	„	„	247,000
Canton	„	2,955,000	„	„	786,000
Wuhu	„	1,245,000	an increase of	„	484,000

The 1925 Revenue of the Native Customs under the Inspector General's control amounts in round figures to Hk.Tls. 4,746,000 which at the average exchange of 3/5⅞ equals £828,000. This collection shows an increase of Hk.Tls. 494,700 as compared with the Revenue for 1924.

All Foreign Loans and Indemnity obligations secured on the Customs Revenue, including the service of the Reorganization Loan, have been met, or covered, in full.

All Domestic Loan Obligations of which the Loan Service is under the management of the Inspector-General, have also been met in full. It is to be noted, however, that the redemption payments of the Consolidated Debt are one year in arrear of schedule.

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American Trade Will Be Generally Benefited By Chinese Tariff Autonomy

BY F R. ELDRIDGE

Chief, Far Eastern Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce

THE Powers have agreed to grant China tariff autonomy effective January 1, 1929, provided China abolishes the likin tax on the interior movement of commodities prior to that date. The economic effects of this action are likely to be most important. China's whole position as a capital importing country may eventually, in the course of years, be vitally affected by the industrial development that tariff autonomy may bring. In granting China the right to control its own tariff policy the Powers who are dominant in the country's import trade probably have realized that their best interests lie in the economic development of China. The demand for tariff autonomy has been only one significant indication of the economic factors underlying the present nationalist movement. Growing opposition to foreign loans and concessions and the demand for equalization in the taxation of foreign and domestic goods are other indications. Indeed, the era of foreign penetration seems to have ended and the era of intensive self-development to have begun.

Silver Imported Although Trade Balance Unfavorable

China's annual trade balance is normally unfavorable. In the five years following 1920 the total imports of merchandise into China amounted to approximately 4,700,000,000 haikwan taels (average value of the tael was $0.80), while the exports totaled only 3,300,000,000 taels, leaving a net unfavorable merchandise balance of 1,400,000,000 taels for the five- year period. There must be added to this the sums which the country pays abroad each year as interest on its foreign debts, on foreign investments in China, as shipping and insurance charges, and as other unfavorable invisible items.

From the net unfavorable balance resulting must be deducted the considerable remittances to China of Chinese residents abroad—the expenditures of tourists and missionaries in China and other favorable invisible items. The net result of China's international transactions, therefore, only can be approximated, but the total net import of gold and silver during the past five years reached 212,000,000 taels. In other words, after all transactions, this amount of gold and silver has moved to China since 1920. China, therefore, unlike India, which is the world's silver sink because of its favorable merchandise balance, has imported silver in spite of an unfavorable merchandise balance. That China has been able to do so is, of course, due to the credit balance of the invisible items, either current or capital. This absorption in the past five years has amounted to an average annual net import of treasure from abroad of 42,000,000 taels.

Tariff Protection May Affect Character of Import Trade

Forces now at work in China, however, may radically affect the character of trade, and possibly the trade balance. Industrialization, which has resulted in the demand for tariff autonomy, primarily for the purpose of protecting the struggling Chinese cotton and cigarette industries from foreign competition, seems now assured. When we consider that in the year 1924 textiles comprised 25 per cent of all China's imports, and that there is sufficient arable land to grow the raw cotton and sufficient labor at home to manufacture cotton textiles, we realize how important to the country's internal economy the question of protection becomes. The right to levy duties high enough to overcome the natural advantages of the developed industries of Japan and Great Britain may mean a building up of the home industry at the expense of the import trade. As these countries supply most of these textiles, their trade is expected to be most seriously affected. On the other hand, there are, of course, natural disadvantages under which the Chinese industry has struggled and will continue to struggle even with the right to fix protective duties. The high cost of transporting raw cotton from the Chinese cotton area to Shanghai; the difficulty in operating cotton mills anywhere except in the immediate neighborhood of the foreign-protected zones; the ever-increasing independence of labor; and the excessive taxation on all enterprise located anywhere outside those zones, are all factors militating against purely Chinese industry in China proper as against the foreign-owned mills in the treaty ports.

Other Factors May Offset Effect of Tariff Autonomy on Imports

Tariff autonomy, which will benefit both classes of industry alike, nevertheless, will probably be of greater actual benefit to the foreign-owned textile mills in the treaty ports, in permitting them to compete with foreign imports, than to the Chinese-owned mills in Chinese territory. The same is true, to a much lesser extent, in the case of the cigarette industry, which, however, represented only 3 per cent of China's imports during 1924. The total importation of these two commodities in that year amounted to 286,000,000 haikwan taels, while China's net unfavorable balance in merchandise transactions reached only 268,000,000 haikwan taels. Although tariff autonomy, with its effective protection for the tobacco and certain lines of the textile industry, eventually may result in reducing imports of these two commodities—the only ones of importance in China's import trade which at present can be produced economically in China—the increased demands for equipment and machinery for cotton mills will probably compensate for the loss in tobacco and textiles.

Only a Few Items Would Be Materially Changed by High Duties

A futher examination of China's import trade in 1924 reveals the rather interesting fact that few, if any, of the other commodities in addition to tobacco products and textiles now imported would be seriously affected by high duties because 50 per cent of China's import is made up of (1) necessities including raw materials and foodstuffs unobtainable in China, (2) materials essential to any further development of the textile or cigarette industries, and (3) products which China would not manufacture economically.

Thus in the first category of necessities, 12 per cent of China's imports in 1924 consisted of mineral oils, largely American kerosene; 12 per cent cereals, including American wheat and flour; 7 per cent Formosan and Java sugar; 4 per cent Indian and American raw cotton; and 2 per cent tobacco, chiefly from the United States. To this we may add the second category of essential materials for industry, showing 4 per cent of China's imports represented by dyes and colors, used in the developing textile industry, and 2 per cent represented by machinery, both of which items are imported largely from Germny and the United States. In the third category are China's 5 per cent imports of iron and steel manufactures and 2 per cent imports of paper—commodities which, it is assumed, can not be produced economically in China. There are, therefore, in these three categories alone, items totaling half of China's import trade which no system of economically abjusted duties would substantially affect. Protective duties on these commodities, it is assumed, would not be imposed, and revenue duties would not affect the demand. These items, together with textiles and eigarettes, total 78 per cent of China's imports, leaving only 22 per cent for a long list of sundries, some of which might, but the majority of which would not, be affected by increased duties.

Mill Owners Welcome Tariff Protection.

In the light of these facts the economic factors underlying recent events in China become clearer. In the textile industry a migration from Manchester and Osaka to Shanghai and Tientsin has already begun. In India it has been found that a net of 7.5 per cent duty, even with the comparative lack of skilled native workmen, has transferred to India the manufacture of all but the finer lines of textiles. In China the same thing was happening, largely because of the greater natural skill of the Chinese workmen, until the lowering of yen exchange as a result of the earthquake in Japan gave Japan just enough advantage to prevent further

Chinese textile development, particularly in the finer lines. As a result not only Chinese-owned mills in Shanghai and Tientsin, but also Japanese and British-owned mills in those places were beginning to feel outside competition in certain lines. The imports of cotton manufactures in 1924 had increased 10 per cent over those of 1923, while the imports of yarn and thread for the use of the local mills decreased by 17 per cent during the same period, partly due, however, to increased local yarn production. For over a year, moreover, many of the local mills in China have been running at a loss, particularly those specializing in finer goods, while in other cases drastic wage cuts and the employment of child labor have stirred up labor troubles. The possibility of tariff autonomy and complete protection of these industries, and the immediate granting of an increase in the duty by 2½ per cent by the customs conference as an interim measure, are naturally hailed with satisfsction by mill owners in China.

Effects on Trade Difficult to Forecast

The effects on China's trade of a higher tariff such as will result from tariff autonomy are difficult to forecast. Presumably a 2½ per cent increase in duties pending the abolition of likin and the granting of complete autonomy is not expected to interfere seriously with the present import trade, but it is not too much to suppose that even this may be just the necessary encouragement needed by some lines of the developing textile and tobacco industries. Despite the 50 per cent increased imports of the finer English shirtings and sheetings in 1924, for example, China's exports of coarser shirtings and sheetings during the same period increased over 100 per cent. At the same time imports of Japanese shirtings and sheetings, which are also of coarser quality, showed but a slight increase, and the assumption is that the local mills were not only able to meet this particular Japanese competition in China but also even able to export, in competition with it, to other markets.

Less Demand for Foreign Capital May Result

Whatever the effects may be, the whole present tendency toward tariff autonomy in China points to certain fundamental developments. In the first place the character of China's trade will undoubtedly undergo considerable change. The present demand for low-grade cotton cloth will be replaced by a growing demand for textile machinery. It is also reasonable to suppose that the economic savings effected by the greater development of the textile industry in particular, and the growing industrialization in general, will be kept at home or expended for new equipment; and that China's proverbial demand for foreign capital, which has carried such fateful consequences in its trail in the past, will be more largely satisfied from domestic resources. The result may well be a tendency toward internal development in transportation and industry uninhibited by foreign influences.

Wider Market for American Goods Expected

From a purely economic standpoint Americans should welcome such a development. With it would come, we may confidently expect, greater demand from China for machinery, iron and steel products, automotive equipment, and railway materials, while the decline in piece-goods imports would affect us but slightly. In other words, in at least 50 per cent of China's present trade we would stand to show an increase, whereas we could not lose in any decline in the remaining 50 per cent because our participation in it is, and can be, only relatively insignificant. The only industrialization that can take place in China along economic lines is in these imported commodities in which we participate in only the slightest degree, while the economic transformation of China resulting from such industrialization can not help but create a wider market for our machinery and other goods.

China's Industrial Crisis of World Interest

We are really witnessing in China to-day, therefore, a profound economic struggle—just such a struggle, in fact, as was witnessed in Japan several decades ago. Into that struggle Japan entered as a nation and emerged as a world power. Economic autonomy such as Japan gained was well worth the 30 years of careful preparation during which Japanese leaders had painstakingly trained themselves. The economic struggle is now on between a latent industrialization in China and established industry in Japan and England. The result of this struggle is full of significance not only to China but to all the other nations now participating in China's trade.

China A Growing Market For American Leather

Tanners who are planning a sales campaign for the Chinese market should be very careful in their study of statistics for that country, as these are apt to be misleading, unless market and economic conditions are also considered. Of the total population, or approximately 450,000,000, it has been estimated that less than 2,000,000 wear leather shoes, and the consumption of leather is limited. The average income of over 90 per cent of the working population does not exceed $50 per year, therefore the ability of the natives to purchase imported materials is restricted.

Reports received from American consuls and trade commissioners in China indicate that the demand for foreign-style shoes is increasing, and in various parts of the country American leather is in growing demand. In a report dated September 22, 1925, Consul John K. Davis stated that shoe dealers in the Nanking consular district are almost certain to say that the shoes are made from American leather when attempting to make a sale. It is impossible to give the exact amount of leather exported from the United States to China, as large amounts are exported to Hongkong which are reexported to the Chinese market. Even though the American sole leather offered for sale in China is the most expensive per side, it is in good damand, because it is claimed that it is of the best quality and that more soles can be obtained from a side of American leather than from the other sole leather offered.

Leather Exports from United States to China Increasing

That China is making increased purchases of leather from the United States can readily be seen from our official statistics; the value of leather exports to China rose from $564,573 in 1923 to $949,053 in 1924, and amounted to $907,502 in the first 10 months of 1925. It is probable that the trade for the whole of 1925 will aggregate more than $1,000,000. The improved marketing methods adopted by the American tanners is in a large measure responsible for the increase in sales to China. Good quality leather is offered at a fair price, and the payment terms have been more liberal than in the past: the specific demands for particular qualities, packing, color, etc., are being met successfully.

Trade in Principal Classes

Exports of the principal classes of leather from the United States to China in 1923, 1924, and the first 10 months of 1925 are shown in the following table.

Exports of leather from the United States to China

Classes	1923	1924	10 months, 1925
Upper leather (except patent)	$72,738	$162,618	$148,145
Patent leather	50,038	165,019	127,897
Sole leather	425,787	598,712	605,719
Other leather	16,010	22,604	25,741
Total	564,573	949,053	907,502

Outlook for Increased Trade

By maintaining their standards of quality, granting liberal credit terms, and studying and catering to the requirements of the market, American tanners should be able to increase their sales to this country. Competition in China is very keen, and at various times competitors are at an advantage owing to exchange conditions. However, the good reputation which American leather has in the market is an asset and offsets lower prices to a certain extent. Care should be exercised in shipping to Chinese importers exactly what they order. With proper development, China should prove an important market for American leathers.

Mrs. E. S. Hahman, of San Francisco, who for the last fifteen years has been interested in juvenile court work in California, together with Miss Elizabeth Laughton, also from San Francisco, were entertained Tuesday, January 12, at a tiffin given in their honor by Dr. Anne Walter Fearne. Mrs. Hahman is on a trip around the world for the purpose of studying the youth of other lands.

The directors of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. of China and the delegates of the Y.M.C.A.'s from the principal Chinese cities, who are in Shanghai attending the special Y.M.C.A. Conference, were entertained at dinner Monday night, January 11, at the Astor House by Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the National Y.M.C.A. of North America. There were about fifty delegates present at the dinner.

The Far East and the Pacific as a Phase of European Politics

BY HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, PH. D., LITT. D.

EVER since the discovery of America and the voyages of exploration and commerce around the Cape of Good Hope, the southern coasts of Asia, and into the Pacific, the attitude of European nations toward one another and their foreign policy have been strongly influenced by their extra-European ambitions and interests. It remained for the 19th century, however, to mark the preponderant roll of extra-European conflicting interests in making the European nations alternately friends and enemies. The Near East, Africa and the Far East were the regions of the world where European alliances and ententes were formed and broken, making new alignments, and finally bringing about a state of affairs that rendered a world war inevitable in the second decade of the 20th century.

With amazing candor Viscount Grey of Fallodon admits the vital influence of American and Asiatic questions in shaping his country's policy during the twenty-five years before 1914. He states very clearly in his recently published memoirs what it would have been rank heresy to have said ten years ago (although all students of international affairs knew it for a fact), that Great Britain depended upon Germany to retain her position in Egypt during the last decade of the 19th century and that it was Germany's fault, not Great Britain's, that the two countries were not actually allies. He shows also that the later Triple Entente owed its existence to the adjustment of conflicting African and Asiatic policies by Great Britain with France and Russia and not to any natural affinity or desire to serve the general interests of humanity and the progress of civilization.

These facts—they are not revelations to the initiated—afford ample justification for reviewing and discussing events and policies in the Far East and the Pacific as a phase of European politics. It is not too much to say that political, economic and social conditions in Japan and China to-day are what they are because of European diplomacy in the Far East; that what has happened during the last twenty-five years in the Far East has brought about existing conditions throughout Asia and the Near East; and that the diplomatic problems (easily translated into economic problems) created by these conditions have set the Great Powers against one another in Europe. The Near East brought the powers into conflict from Guizot to Disraeli. Since 1878 the Far East has gradually come to the front as a source of ill-feeling and war, and, with the rise of Japan, the area of international political skirmishing has spread over the Pacific Ocean.

Conflicting Interests and Alliances Therefrom

After Great Britain succeeded in maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire against Russia and shut Russia off from the Mediterranean in the Congress of Berlin, Muscovite expansion was diverted to Central and Eastern Asia, threatening India and Korea. This embittered the relations between Russia and Great Britain and compelled Japan to go to war with China to prevent Korea from falling into Russian hands. Just about the time that Japan was preparing to issue this first challenge to the doctrine of European eminent domain, which was to mark Japan's entrance into world politics, Great Britain and France nearly went to war because of the encroachment of France upon Siam, which threatened to extend French influence through southern China to the borders of Burma.

A Franco-British war, which would have changed the contemporary history of Europe "might have been caused by something that had little real importance," as Lord Grey puts it.[1] The British disagreement with France about Siam was of "little real importance"—except to Siam. That it almost led to war was due to friction between the two powers in Egypt and to the fact that France and Russia were drifting into an alliance, and Russia was Britain's enemy while France's traditional enemy, Germany, was Britain's friend.

After the victorious war with China, however, Germany joined Russia and France in compelling Japan to renounce the fruits of victory. The Treaty of Shimonoseki had given Japan a foothold, for the defense of China against European aggression, on the Liao-tung Peninsula. Having ousted Japan, Russia ensconced herself there. The motive of German intervention had been to secure political influence—and ultimately territory—on the Pacific coast of China. To do this she risked the friendship of Great Britain and played into the hands of powers that were potentially her enemies as well as those of the British. Her reward was permission to secure a lease at the end of Shantung, where she established the naval base of Kiao-Chau.

Great Britain was occupied at the time in reconquering the Sudan and then in keeping the French away from the Upper Nile. Followed the Boer War—a great strain on British resources. But in the Far East the British were clever enough to seize the opportunity of making friends with Japan. An Anglo-Japanese alliance was formed in 1902. Not long after that Japan fought Great Britain's battle as well as her own in the Far East in her great war with Russia. Here again the exigencies of European politics resulted in the creation of a new and far-reaching situation in the Far East and the Pacific.

Overnight Japan had become a naval power to be reckoned with. On land the battle of Mukden, fought as the naval battle had been fought, with modern equipment, demonstrated the ability of an Asiatic nation to defeat a European nation with European weapons by the use of European military science. To Mukden can be traced the rise of nationalist movements among Asiatic peoples, which has so profoundly affected and is still affecting the course of European politics. Russia's *Drang* to the open sea, checked in the Far East by the fall of Port Arthur, turned Muscovite efforts back to the Near East, revived the dream of Constantinople, and paved the way for the formation of a Triple Entente and the events of 1914. Mukden also was responsible for the Russian revolution—and the triumph of Bolshevism twelve years later.

The renewed aggression of European Powers in China, following Franco-Russo-German intervention to invalidate the Treaty of Shimonoseki, provoked the Boxer uprising and its suppression by the joint action of the European Powers, Japan and the United States. To the mad scramble for leased territories after Shimonoseki, also, must be attributed the dramatic intervention of the United States in China and the formulation of John Hay's "Open Door" notes.

Germany found in the Spanish-American War, which so suddenly changed the balance of power in the Pacific, the occasion to purchase those island possessions of Spain in the Pacific that were not ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris. The new territorial status in the Far East became of incalculable importance in contemporary history. Germany was encouraged to reject the alliance offered by Chamberlain and to challenge Great Britain's naval supremacy. Her shipbuilding program, more than any other factor, made the British turn from enemy to friend of France and Russia, and prepared the way for the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904 and the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907, with all their fateful consequences. At the same time Japan was put into the position where, by waiting for the war of 1914, she could take one more step in her program of driving the European Powers from China and at the same time extend her influence in the Pacific by occupying Germany's Marshall and Caroline islands.

Japanese Policy in China

After the Boxer Rebellion the course of negotiations between China and the powers was deeply affected by the diplomatic situation in Europe. The United States alone, having no axe to grind and no actual or potential allies to support, was in a position to counsel moderation. But she failed. Punitive indemnities were imposed upon China as well as renewed recognition of the recently-imposed leases and spheres of influence. The result was the discrediting, and eventual disappearance, of the Manchu Empire, and the establishment of the Republic. There followed a period of civil strife in China that has not yet ended. But coupled with internal political anarchy, resulting from the disappearance of the old regime and the too sudden introduction of an Occidental form of representative government, the Chinese began to show an amazing solidarity of sentiment against foreign exploitation. The leaders of New China could not agree among themselves as to who should succeed to the Manchus, but they were all of the opinion that the time had come for China to assert her sovereignty, to deny the justice and even the legality of treaties imposed upon the old regime, and to reassert the territorial integrity and full sovereignty of their country.

During the World War, when the life and death struggle in Europe occupied the attention of the other powers, including the United States, Japan was able to take the step in China toward which the Far Eastern policy of the European Powers and the immigration policy of the United States and the British Dominions had been pushing her for thirty years. When Japan declared war on China in 1894 the Japanese Government announced that the war was really undertaken in China's interest, to save China from the

1 "*Twenty-five Years:* 1892-1916." Vol. I., p. 12.

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European aggression against which she was too weak to defend herself. There was much truth in the contention. But of course the primary cause of the war was the menace of Russia to Japan, if Russia became installed in Korea. And after the war the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki indicate that Japan had determined to follow the policy and methods of the European Powers in her dealings with China. Her statesmen used the same argument that European statesman always used in the Far East: "We affirm the principle of the integrity and sovereignty of China, but we must insist upon a sphere of influence or a lease to save the Chinese from having to cede the particular region we want to—or let it fall under the influence of—some other power." Japan had to hunt with the pack—in her relations with China, in her conception of the privileges and obligations of an alliance with other powers, and in her treatment of Germany in 1914. No other course was open to her except the alternative of remaining a second-rate power and being treated by the Occidental world as the countries of the Asiatic continent were being treated.

The twenty-one demands presented to China by Japan in 1915 were directed against all the European Powers, and were reinforced in the following year by the "understanding" negotiated by Baron Ishii with Secretary Lansing in Washington. It was as logical for Japan to regard the presence of European Powers in strongholds on the coast of China a menace to her security as for Great Britain to take the same attitude in regard to the presence of Germany in North Sea ports. It was as logical for Japan to maintain that she had special interests, political and economic, in China, and to refuse to allow any further extension of the doctrine of European eminent domain in the Far East and the Pacific, as for the United States to maintain the Monroe Doctrine. And it was as reasonable and legitimate for Japan to regard China as her special sphere of political and economic overlordship as for Great Britain to hold a similar view in regard to India—more so, in fact, seeing that Great Britain had access to colonizing areas, raw materials, coaling stations and markets under her own flag all over the world, which was denied to Japan. Thirty years of straining every nerve to maintain her independence against European encroachment in the Far East had forced Japan to adopt the Occidental industrial system, with its consequent rapid increase of population and dependence for food supplies and raw materials upon regions beyond her own islands.

Japan was successfully pursuing her policy of making China a protectorate when two events, at the beginning of 1917, led to a complete change in the international political situation in the Far East and the Pacific: the rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany and the Russian Revolution. What would follow from these events was clearly foreseen in Tokyo. No nation possessed more capable diplomatic agents at Washington and St. Petersburg than Japan. Her Foreign Office was fully informed as to the probable consequence of the awakening of America and the collapse of Russia. This fact explains the shrewd anticipation of the results of American intervention and of the course of the Russian Revolution.

U. S. Bungling of Shantung Matter

Between the time that the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany and declared war against Germany, the Japanese ambassadors at London, Paris and Rome secured a written agreement with Great Britain and France and Italy's verbal promise that in the eventual peace negotiations (Japan was a party to the Entente agreement not to negotiate a separate peace with the Central Powers), Japan was to have a free hand to settle directly with China the future of Shantung and was to retain control of Germany's island possessions in the Pacific north of the equator. In 1919, when President Wilson was defending the Shantung clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, he told the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that he had been confronted at Paris with these arrangements the existence of which he had not known.

This astonishing statement will always remain an indictment of Woodrow Wilson's statesmanship. There is no reason why he should not have known and every reason why he should have known of the existence of the understandings between Japan and the Entente Powers. They had been revealed at the beginning of 1918 by the publication of the archives of the Russian Foreign Office. And long before that, when the Balfour-Viviani mission was in Washington, Mr. Wilson had been in the position to demand of the Allied Governments the communications of all their secret commitments that might affect the peace terms in which the United States now had a common interest along with the other enemies of Germany.

The mistake made then in Washington and Mr. Wilson's ignorance of the Far East and the Pacific as a phase of European politics had tragic consequences. No one factor more than the Shantung clauses tended to discredit the Treaty of Versailles before American public opinion. These Shantung clauses put into the hands of Mr. Wilson's opponents their strongest argument against his conduct of the peace negotiations at Paris. They helped powerfully to prevent the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles without reservations by the American Senate, and played a vital part in keeping us out of the League of Nations and in the verdict of the "solemn referendum" of the American people in the Presidential election of 1920.

Indirect Efforts of Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution, culminating in the victory of the Bolshevists and the separate peace of Brest-Litvosk, provoked "the five Principle and Allied Powers," as they were called in the Paris treaties, not only to ostracize Russia, but also to give active armed aid to counter-revolutionary movements in European Russia and Siberia. The lessons of history and the study of national psychology should have prevented us from entering upon this foolish policy, with its inevitable result of strengthening the very regime we imagined we could destroy. The consequent alienation of Russia made impossible the establishment of a stable peace in Europe after the war; led to Turkey's successful resistence against the terms imposed by the Treaty of Sevres;[a] contributed powerfully to the development of nationalist movements among Mohammedan and other subject peoples; and rendered abortive the work of the Washington Conference in so far as a solution of Far Eastern problems was concerned. For Russia could no more be ignored and left out of the reckoning in the establishment of a new international status in the Far East and the Pacfic than in Europe.

In China as in Persia, Soviet Russia, triumphant over all the counter-revolutionary movements, struck a death blow to the old European system by cancelling all her former imperialistic agreements with other powers that were to the detriment of the independence of these countries. She waived her rights to repayments of loans and indemnities, and to concessions, by virtue of which the European Powers assumed the right to intervene in the affairs of Asiatic countries, and she renounced capitulatory privileges of extraterritoriality. This bold move may not have been sincere. It may have been motivated only by the dictates of an opportunist policy. But it successfully checkmated British plans in Persia and Afghanistan and it has created an embarrassing situation for Occidental imperialism in the Far East.

It must be pointed out, however, that the precedent for this action was created by the Entente Powers themselves. The Paris Peace Conference, in its anxiety to punish and cripple the defeated powers, forced Germany and her allies to forego the privileges that European nations had arrogated to themselves in Egypt, Turkey, Siam and China. This decision was due to considerations of European international politics. But, coupled with the Russian initiative, it has undoubtedly given the Chinese a powerful argument for the restoration of full sovereign rights. In the Lausanne negotiations the Turks cleverly pointed out that if Germans, who were Europeans, could live and do business under Turkish laws, there was no reason why other European nations could not do the same.

This leads us to wonder whether the European Powers did not dig their own grave in China, after China entered the war, when they insisted that the Chinese Government dispossess and deport Germans and Austrians. The same action was not only tolerated, but instigated, by the Entente Powers at Bangkok when Siam entered the war. Of course what the enemies of the Central Powers had in mind was to clear these countries of German influence. They wanted to clear China also of Russian influence. But they are beginning to find that Oriental peoples do not make distinctions among white men and that what is thought good for the goose is naturally deemed good for the gander. Should we, were we in their place?

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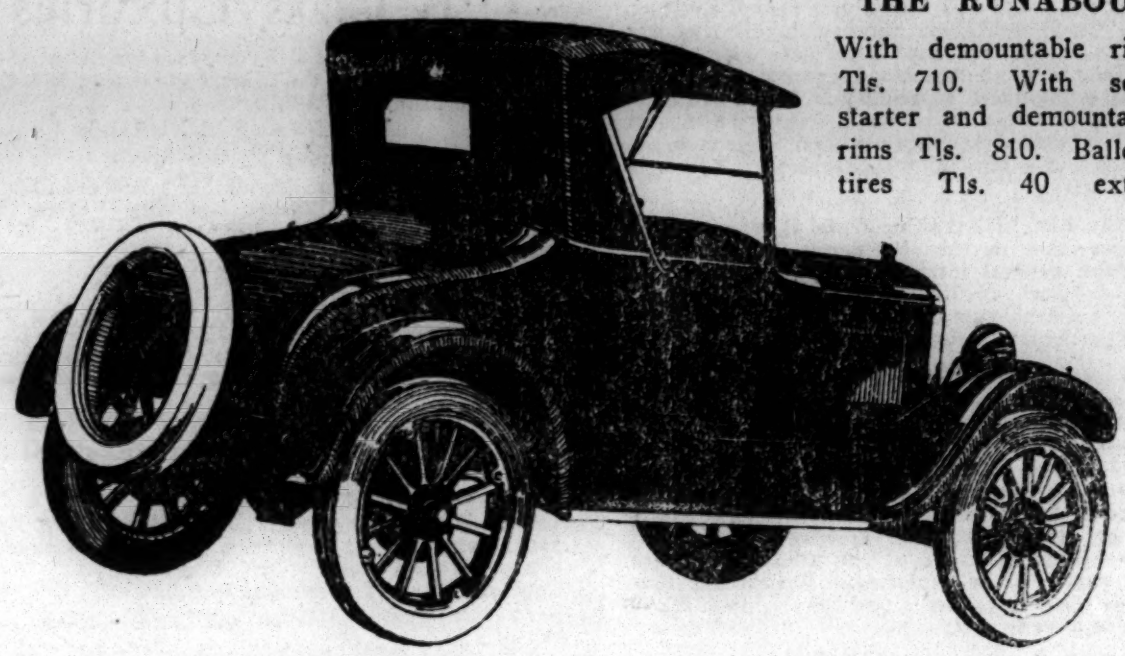
[a] In Soviet eyes it seems that China will have to follow the example of Turkey. The Russian ambassador to China, Karakhan, gave an interview to the American correspondents in Moscow on September 16, 1925, in which he said that the forthcoming tariff conference in Peking would do nothing real to meet the aims and demands of the Chinese people, and that any upward revision of the tariff would be practicably negligable and would go almost wholly to pay the interest on China's present or future obligations to European Powers. He was not displeased with this possibility, inasmuch as it would "prove to China that any hopes that the powers will voluntarily abdicate their privileges is a delusion, and that to obtain this result China must take other measures." See Walter Duranty's despatch to the *New York Times* of September 17.



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As To The Future

We must be prepared to admit, therefore, that what was originally a war in Europe led to the establishment of precedents that are acting as a boomerang upon the victors. The prestige, the invincibility, the inviolability, of the EuropeanPowers in the Far East have been irremediably shattered. As long as white men stood together, shoulder to shoulder, in asserting their supremacy in Africa and Asia, the colored peoples were defenseless. When white men enlisted the aid of colored men against other white men, the so-called "white man's burden" was revealed in all its ugly and naked sordidness.

The new situation that the Occidental Powers are now facing in China—and in the Pacific—is the result of subordinating the general interests and reputation and progress of Occidental civilization and the Occidental economic and cultural system to conflicting and rival interests of the particular European nations.

Japan now reaps the benefit of our greed, of our pigs-in-trough diplomacy, of our internecine strife. If Russia accepts the wall erected against her by European diplomacy from Bessarabia to the Gulf of Finland and becomes an Asiatic Power, a Russo-Japanese alliance will be able to dictate the future of the Far East. Such a combination would eliminate the European Powers and the United States from special—or even from equal—privileges in China, if the Chinese are made members of the alliance and not regarded as a people to be exploited. But, seeing that human nature is what it is, this is perhaps too much for us to hope for—or to have to fear.

Of one thing we can be certain. The moment that the Far East and the Pacific cease to be a phase of European politics, the United States will be called upon to formulate her own definite Pacific policy. Shall we commit ourselves to the creed of a white man's world in Australasia and to the old doctrine of the white man's burden by retaining the Philippines? If so, we must begin to strengthen greatly our naval forces in the Pacific and to accept cheerfully the heavy obligations that such a policy will inevitably entail. *From the Annal's of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.*

Hunan-Yale Hospital Report

A report of the Hunan-Yale Hospital, Changsha, Hunan for 1924-25 has been received. This gives a good summary of an interesting bit of medical work carried on in Central China by the people of Changsha in cooperation with the Yale Mission.

The Hunan-Yale Hospital was built in 1917, a gift from a Yale graduate, and is one of the best hospitals in China. It has a capacity of hundred and twenty beds. It has been run in connection with Hunan-Yale Medical College and its wards are constantly in use for teaching purposes. Last year were a total of two thousand one hundred (2,101) and one in-patients, and 40,224 were treated in the Out-Patient Department, a definite increase over preceeding years.

The up-keep of the hospital, exclusive of the salaries of the foreign staff, amounted last year to $74,000. This was met by an income from hospital fees, etc. of $52,000. The deficit of $22,000 was met by grants from the Hunan Government. So for the year the hospital was about 70 per cent self-supporting.

The hospital is managed by a Board of Managers of sixteen, all Chinese and all prominent in education or business in Changsha, some of national reputation. The Superintedent is Dr. F. C. Yen, who has long been prominent in medical education in China. The hospital staff consists ot 14 doctors, all foreign educated, plus a staff of residents and internes of 10 doctors, all graduates of the Hunan-Yale Medical College. The nursing staff consists of 10 graduate and registered nurses. Miss Nina D. Gage, the superintendent of nurses was honored last summer by election to the presidency of the International Nurses Association at their Conference in Finland. The total number of doctors and nurses and the administrative staff comes to more than 70.

In addition to the general report of the superintendent to the Board of Managers, there are separate reports from the heads of the various departments of Medicine, Surgery, the Specialties, X-ray, Laboratories, Pharmacy and the Nursing Service.

The Proposed 20 Per cent "B Class Luxuries"

Below is published a list covering the items on which it has been proposed by the Chinese goverment to levy a 20 per cent import duty as "Luxuries".

"B" GRADE LUXURIES

Group 1: Silk Goods

1. Silk Piece Goods; 2. Silk, Ribbons, all Silk and Mixtures; 3. Silk Plushes and Silk Velvets Pure; 4. Thread, Gold, and Silver, Imitation, on Silk; 5. Silk and other Silk Products.

Group 2: Woollen Goods

6. Blankets and Rugs; 7. Camlets; 8. Flannel; 9. Lastings; 10. Llama Braid; 11. Long Ells; 12. Spanish Stripes; 13. Vicunas, Beavers, Meltons, Broadcloth, and Superfine, Medium, and Habit Cloth; 14. Coatings and Suitings.

Group 3: Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods

15. Canvas Linen (Elastic), for Tailoring, and Manufactures of Linen.

Group 4: Cotton Manufactures

16. Mosquito Netting; 17. Blankets, Plain, Printed, or Jacquard (including those with a taped or whipped edge of silk or other material), and Blanket Cloth; 18. Thread, Gold, and Silver, Imitation on Cotton.

Group 5: Wool and Cotton Unions

19. Union Shirtings and Cloth (Cloth made of remanufactured Wool and Cotton, such as Meltons, Poncho Cloths. ect.); 20. Italian Cloth, Alpacas, Lustres Orleans, and Sicilians; 21. Blankets and Rugs; 22. Coatings and Suitings.

Group 6: Miscellanceus Piece Goods, etc.

23. Silk Piece Goods, Artificial; 24. Silk, Artificial; 25. Silk Mixture Plushes and Velvets (i.e. made of Silk with other fibrous material, with Cotton back; 26. Silk and Cotton Satins; 27. Silk Seal, with Cotton back; 28. Silk and Cotton Satins, Yarn-dyed; 29. Imitation Fur Cloth, Silk, Wool or Cotton; 30. Upholstery Fabrics.

Group 7: Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Boots and Accessories thereof

31. Embroidered Edging or Insertion, Machine-made; 32. Lace and Trimmings; Knitted Clothing, Raised (including that stitched with Silk Thread and with facings of Silk or other Material); 34. Singlets or Drawers, not Raised (including those stitched with Thread and with facings of Silk other Material); 35. Shoes and Boots; 36. Clothing, Hats and Accessories thereof; 37. Shawls and Veilings; 38. Gloves excluding those made of Cotton and Rubber; 39. Buttons, Fancy (Glass, Jewellery, etc.); 40. Buttons, Metal (including those made of Precious Metals or Plated with Precious Metals).

Group 8: Skins (Furs) and Leather

41. Skins (Furs) excluding those of hares and untanned furs of sheep and goats; 42. Leather, Enamelled, Japanned, Patent, and/or Colored; 43. Leather, Sole.

Group 9: Beverages and Comestibles

44. Sugar, White, No. 18 Dutch Standard and upwards; 45. Sugar, Refined; 46. Sugar, Cube and Loaf; 47. Sugar, Candy; 48. Tea; 49. Waters, Table, Aerated and Mineral; 50. Syrups, Fruit; 51. Cocoa; 52. Coffee; 53. Fish Maws; 54. Sharks' Fins; 55. Bicho de Mar; 56. Awabi; 57. Mushrooms; 58. Compoy; 59. Cuttle-fish; 60. Mussels, Oysters, and Clams, Dried; 61. Prawns and Shrimps, Dried; 62. Birds' Nests; 63. Sinews, Deer; 64. Bacon and Hams; 65. Beef Corned or Pickled; 66. Soy and other Flavoring Substances; 67. Biscuits; 68. Caviare; 69. Cheese; 70. Asparagus; 71. Cream and Milk, Evaporated or Sterilized; 72. Milk, Condensed; 73. Chocolate; 74. Macaroni; 75. Butter; 76. Margarine and Similar Products made of Vegetable Fats; 77. Isinglass, Vegetable; 78. Pepper; 79. Vegetable, Dried, Prepared, and Salted, in Tins, Bottles and Jars; 80. Jams, Jellies, and Preserved Fruits, of all Kinds; 81. Confectioneries; 82. Fruits, Dried and Fresh; 83. Honey.

Group 10: Paper

84. Paper Cigarette, on Bobbins or Rolls; 85. Paper Coated and/or Enamelled on one or both sides; 86. Paper Glazed, either Flint Friction, or Plated and Marbled Paper; 87. Paper, Art Printing, Bank-note, Parchment, Pergamyn, and Grease-proof.

Group 11: Timber and Woodware

88. Furniture and Wood Manufactures combined with Ivory, Precious Metals, Precious Stones, etc., and those

made of Hardwood, such as Ebony, Mahogany, etc; 89. Woods such as Camagon, Camphor, Ebony Garoo, Kranjee, Sandal, Rose, Mahogany, Teak, Fragrant Wood, etc.

Group 12: Chinaware, Glass, Enamelledware, etc.

90. Chinaware; 91. Enamelled ware; 92. Glass and Crystal Ware, Cut or Polished; 93. Glass, Plates, Silvered or Unsilvered; 94. Glass Window, Colored.

Group 13: Drugs, Medicines, etc.

95. Narcotics for Medical Purposes, such as Cocaine, Morphia, Tincture of Opium, etc; 96. Ginseng, (including Beard, Roots, and Cuttings); 97. Cow Bezear; 98. Horns, Deer, Old and Young: 99. Medicines, Patent; 100. Camphor Boroos; 101. Cinnamon; 102. Cloves; 103. Musk.

Group 14: Feathers, Tusks etc.

104. Feathers, Peacock and Kingfisher; 105. Feather Quilts, Pillows, Cushions, etc; 106. Elephant Tusks, and Manufactures thereof; 107. Sea-horse Teeth and Manufactures thereof.

Group 15: Peails, Jadestones, Precious Stones, etc.

108. Pearls, Real and Artificial; 109. Jadestone and other Precious Stones, and Manufactures thereof; 110. Cornelian Stones and Manufactures thereof; 111. Corals and Manufactures thereof; 112. Amber and Manufactures thereof; 113. Tortoise Shell and Manufactures thereof; 114. Marble and Granite.

Group 16: Vehicles

115. Motor-cars (not including Touring Motor-cars); 116. Motor-cycles; 117. Arms and Munitions for Sporting; 118. Arms and Munitions for Personal Use.

Group 17: Miscellaneous

119. Mats, Formosa Grass; 120. Umbrellas and Sunshades exeluding those made of Cotton or Paper; 121. Carpets and Carpeting; 122. Curtains and Windows Blinds; 123. Mats, Fancy; 124. Mats, Rattan; 125. Fans, Silk; 126. Phonographs, Gramophones, and Accessories thereof; 127. Cinematographs and Accessories thereof; 128. Photographic Apparatus and Materials; 129. Electric Materials and Fittings; 130. Musical Instruments and Accessories thereof; 131. Playing Cards; 132. Toys and Games; 183. Jewellery, Real and Imitation (including Goldware and Silverware); 134. Curiosities, Antiques; 135. Pictures for Decoration; 136. Celluloid; 137. Mirrors or Looking-Glass; 138. Mirror Frames and Moulding; 139. Telescopes, Microscopes and Optical Glassware Mounted in Precious Metals or Tortoise Shell; 140. Clocks and Watches; 141. Indigo, Vegetable; and Artificial; 142. Soap; 143. Toilet Requisites, such as Perfumery, Cosmetics, Hair Tonic, Face Cream, etc; 144. Leather Purces and other Manufactures of Leathers (not including Machine Leather Belting); 145. Trunks and Suitcases; 146. Leather Imitation, and Oilcloth; 147. Tobacconists' Sundries; 148. Safes and Strong-room Door; 149. Flasks; 150. India-rubber and Gutta-percha Manufactures; 151. Bedsteads, Brass and Iron; 152. Stoves, Grates, and Steam Heaters.

(1) The importation of arms and munitions specified in this table, shall be subject to the existing rules and regulations governing the same.

(2) The importation of narcotics, such as cocaine, morphia, tincture of opium, etc., specified in this table, shall be subject to the restrictions provided in Rule IV of the Revised Import Tariff of 1922,

(3) Any imported article, not specified in this table, which is similar, in material or in quality, to any article enumerated in this table, shall pay the same rate of duty as that enumerated therein.

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An Explanation of "B Grade" Luxuries

Group 1. Silk Goods.

It Means:—
"Silk in any form, including piece goods and all other products which are made wholly or partly of silk, or which contain silk."

This heading includes present Nos. 1 to 5 and Nos. 25 to 28, as well as similar products not already provided for, which are undoubtedly luxuries.

Group 2. Woollen Goods.

Nos. 6 to 14 are held to include:—
(a) Blankets and Rugs.
(b) All woollen piece goods except bunting.

Group 3. Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods.

Includes all Piece Goods and any other product made wholly or partly of Flax or Linen, except Thread or Yarn.

Group 5. Wool and Cotton Unions.

This item is held to include:—
"All blankets, rugs, and piece goods manufactured of wool and cotton, including those made of remanufactured wool and cotton."

Group 6. Miscellaneous Piece Goods, etc.

No. 23. Silk piece goods, artificial.
This item is held to include:—
"All Piece Goods and other products consisting wholly or partly of Artificial Silk, (Including Artificial Silk Yarn or Floss for weaving or other purposes)."

No. 29. Imitation Fur Cloth Silk, Wool or Cotton.
This item is held to include:—
"Imitation fur cloth of all kinds."

Group 7. Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Boots, and Accessories Thereof.

No. 31. Embroidered Edging or Insertion, Machine-Made.
In order to make the meaning of this item perfectly clear, it is proposed to make a change as follows:—
"All Kinds of Edging, Insertion, Lace, Trimmings, and Embroidered Goods", Thereby Combining Items 31 and 32.

No. 39. Buttons, Fancy (Glass, Jewellery, Etc.) and
No. 40. Buttons, Metal (Including those made of Precious Metals or Plated with Precious Metals).
It is proposed to group these two items under one heading, viz:—
"Buttons of all Kinds."

Group 8. Skins (Furs) and Leather.

No. 41. Skins (Furs) Excluding those of Hares, and Untanned Furs of Sheep and Goats.
The comma after the word "Hares" should be dropped.

No. 42. Leather, Enamelled, Japanned, Patent, and/or Colored.

No. 43. Leather, Sole.
It is proposed to combine the above two items under one heading, via:—
"Leather of all Kinds."

Group 9. Beverages and Comestibles.

No. 44. Sugar, White, No.18 Dutch Standard and Upwards.
In order to avoid any confusion with the White sugar of the Import Tariff, (i.e. Over No. 10 Dutch Standard treated as White Sugar), it is proposed to delete the word "White" from No. 44 which would read "Sugar No. 18 Dutch Standard and Upwards".

No. 45. Sugar Refined.

See No. 44.

Group 10. Paper.

No. 84. Paper, Cigarette, on Bobbins or Rolls.
This item includes Cigarette Paper of all kinds. It should therefore read:—
Paper, Cigarette, of all Kinds.

No. 85. Paper coated and/or Enamelled on one or Both Sides.

No. 86. Paper Glazed, Either Flint, Friction, or Plated, and Marbled Paper.

No. 87. Paper Art Printing, Bank-Note, Parchment, Pergamyn, and Grease-Proof.
In order to make the meaning of the above three items clear, it is necessary to re-word them as follows:—
Paper:—Coated and/or Enamelled; Glazed (Flint, Friction, Plated, or Marbled): Art Printing, Bank-note (including Simile), Parchment, Pergamyn, Grease-proof (or Glascine), and unenumerated Paper free of mechanical wood pulp but not including Draft Packing Paper or any Paper containing Mechanical wood pulp unless otherwise specified.
Wall paper and Paper-ware of all kinds.
Paper:—Embossed, Metallic, or otherwise decorated, and all articles made thereof.

Group 11. Timber and Woodware.

No. 88. Furniture and Wood Manufactures Combined with Ivory, Precious Metals, Precious Stones, Etc., and those made of Hardwood, such as Ebony, Mahogany, etc.

No. 89. Woods such as Camagon, Camphor, Ebony, Garoo, Kranjee, Sandal, Rose, Mahogany, Teak, Fragrant Wood, etc.
In order to guard against future misunderstandings, it is necessary to define the above two items as follows:—
"All Articles made Wholly or Chiefly of Wood, Including Picture Frame Moulding, Office or Household Furniture and other Woodware of all Kinds, Whether Plain or Decorated with other Useful or Ornamental Material such as Marble, Mirrors, Ivory, Bone, Mother of Pearl, Metal, etc., (but not Including Packing Cases, Barrels, or other Containers for Cargo, whole or in Parts or Machinery whole or in Parts).

No. 89. Woods such as Garoo Wood, Sandal Wood, and Fragrant or Scented woods of all Kinds: Camphor Wood, Ebony, Kranjee Wood, Lignum Vitae, Rose, Red, Puru, and all other Hard Woods used for Cabinet making or Similar Purposes.

Group 13. Drugs, Medicines, etc.

No. 95. Narcotics for Medical Purposes, such as Cocaine, Morphia, Tincture of Opium, etc.
To make this definition clearer this item should read:—"Narcotics of all kinds for medical purposes such as Cocaine, Morphia, Tincture of Opium, etc."

No. 100. Camphor Baroos.
This item should be defined as Camphor Baroos, or Borneole, real or imitation.

Group 14. Feathers, Tusks, etc.

No. 104. Feathers, Peacock and Kingfisher.
In this item the words "Peacock and Kingfisher" should be deleted.
The item should read "Feathers".

Group 15. Pearls, Jadestones, Precious Stones, etc.

No. 112. Amber and Manufactures Thereof.
This item should read "Amber (real or Imitation) and Manufactures thereof".

No. 114. Marble and Granite.
This item should read "Marble and Granite, etc., and articles made therefrom".

Group 16. Vehicles.

No. 115. Motor-cars (not Including Touring Motor-Cars)
No. 116. Motor Cycles.
As the term "Touring Motor-car" is somewhat loosely applied and appears recently to have been given to ordinary or superior "Roadsters", whereas the intention when this list was being drawn up was for it to include only large vehicles which carry 12 or more passengers, it is, necessary to reword the heading so as to guard against future misunderstandings. The Phrase "not including Touring Motor-Cars" will therefore be deleted and the headings No. 115, 116 will therefore be deleted and re-worded as follows:—
(a) "Motor Vehicles of all Kinds (Assembled or in Parts) Including Motor Cycles, Motor-Cars, Motor-Chassis, and all other Motor Vehicles not Otherwise Specified, but not Including Complete Motor Passenger Vehicles (i. e. Motor Char-a-Banc, etc.) with Seats for not less than 12 Passengers."
(b) "All Parts, Tires, and other Accessories for any Kind of Motor vehicle"

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Group 17. Miscellaneous.

No. 121. Carpets and Carpeting.
This item is held to include:—
"Linoleum and all other Coverings for Floors."

No. 123. Mats, Fancy.
This item includes all Mat except those for use in packing goods or in stowing cargo.

No. 127. Cinematographs and Accessories thereof.

No. 128. Photographic Apparatus and Materials.
These two items should be included under one heading as follows:—
"Photographic and Cinematograp Apparatus, Materials, and Accessories Including Films, Plates, Negatives, Dishes, Tanks, etc., but not Including Chemicals or Developers."

No. 131. Playing Cards.
This item should read:—
"Cards,—Playing, Christmas, Post, Invitation, Menu, Visiting, etc.

No. 135. Pictures for Decoration.
In order to make it clear, this heading should be changed to "Ornaments (Household or Personal) and Pictures for Decoration".

No. 136. Celluloid.
This heading includes "Colluloid and Articles made thereof".

No. 139. Telescopes, Microscopes, and Optical Glassware Mounted in Precious Metals or Tortoiseshell.
This item is to include:—
"Optical Glassware Mounted in Precious Metals or Tortoise-shell, Telescopes, Binoculars, and Microscopes".

No. 140. Clocks and Watches.
This item is held to include:—
"Clocks and Watches, or Parts and Accessories Thereof".

No. 141. Indigo, Vegetable and Artificial.
It is proposed to change this heading to "Dyes", with sub-headings as follows:—
(a) Aniline Dyes (i. e. Coal Tar Dyes).
(b) Indigo, Vegetable or Artificial.
(c) All other Dyes Unenumerated, not Including Inks, Paints, (or Materials for Paints), and Natural Dyes.

News from Central China

Marshal Wu Pei-fu issued a circular telegram during the New Year holidays calling to an end his Anti-Traitors Movement. He has ordered his Headquarters to wind up affairs relating to that movement, and the voluntary giving up of Wu's plan is alleged to be made to make room for something new. In his telegram, Wu said that since Kiangsu and Anhwei have been rehabilitated and the traitors are gone, and since Tientsin was taken, the efforts of the well-wishers of the country should turn to peaceful means of readjustment of affairs, A copy of the telegram was also addressed to Chang Tso-lin, whom Wu no longer regards as the arch traitor in the country. It is said that the telegram was issued partly to extricate Wu of his anti-Chang Tso-lin position, and a final rapprochement between Wu and Chang is speculated upon in many quarters.

The Chinese city at Kuling, from the Post Office building and the Police Station to the market place, was completely destroyed by fire which broke out at 1:30 a. m. on January 3, Sunday. The section burned is kuown to foreigners as the Gap, and contained all the stores and business places on the mountain. Two children were burned to death, and the fire assisted by wind wiped out about 400 houses, a great part of which is not covered by insurance.

The former speakers of Parliament and a group of politicians in Hankow have proposed again to Marshal Wu Pei-fu a scheme to reinstate the Parliament and to revive the Old Constitution. They are also making their best efforts to persuade Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Tso-lin to declare in favor of the revival scheme, maintaining that the law of the land must be operative before there is hope for the organization of a new government in China.

Mr. W. O'Neill has arrived in Hankow to take over the Hankow office of Reuters, Ltd. from Mr. W. Mackinlay, who has been agent here for nearly two years, Mr. Mackinlay left Hankow for Shanghai on January 5 on transfer.

Mr. C.J. Carroll, chief engineer of the Szechuan-Hankow Railway, accompanied by Mrs. Carroll, left Hankow on January 7 on seven months leave returning to his home in America by way of Europe. He will return to Hankow probably in September. Mr. Carroll came to China in 1915 in connection with the Siems-Carey Railway schemes, and prior to that time, he was engaged in the construction of the Mexican

National Railways. In China, after surveying the proposed routes from Sinyangchow, on the Kinhan line, through northern Hupeh and into Szechuan Province, he assumed charge as chief engineer of the Szechuan-Hankow Railway, on which he resurveyed the section from Ichang in Hupeh to Kweichowfu through the Yangtze Gorges in Szechuan.

The Chinese merchants in Chungking have organized their Volunteer Corps for the purpose of maintaining order for themselves. They have petitioned the Szechuan provincial government for permission to secure arms and ammunitions. The authorities while permitting them to organize the Corps are not willing to allow them to carry arms, and their request in this respect is likely to be rejected.

The management of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha instead of maintaining an office in Changsha, Hunan Province, have appointed Arnhold & Co. of Changsha their agents in that district. The N. Y. K. operate a regular service between Hankow and Changsha, and play the important role of making the products of various parts of Hunan accessible to the Hankow market.

The Hupeh Famine Relief Joint Committee have appointed the Rev. S. H. Littell and Mr. Chen Shih to proceed to Peking in order to secure the Customs surcharge fund allocated for famine relief purposes. Mr. Littell is a member of the American Church Mission and Mr. Chen is the President of the Chung Hwa University, Wuchang.

The Province of Honan is again in the throes of banditry, as brigands are now pillaging the villages in the southwestern part of the province. The magistrate of Tungpei district reports that his place was visited by a group of daring bandits carrying full arms, and the place was saved from being ransacked through his paying them $2,000 upon their retirement.

The children of the Kuling American School will give a theatrical performance in Hankow on January 15 and 16 to raise money to but an oil-burning central heating plant for the school in Kuling. The drive, known as "Help Keep Kuling American School Safely Warm", is now under a capable committee, and it is hoped that the object will be realized at an early date. The appeal of the Committee is that on the top of the mountain in Kuling, the supply of fuel has become so scarce that considerable hardship is experienced by the children.

The Chinese press says that about a thousand cars of the Peking-Hankow Railway have been commandeered by the militarists. The First Kuominchun have taken about four hundred cars for use on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, and an equal number have been seized by the Honan troops in their fighting with Shantung. The rest are detained by the troops in Honan. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway, under Sun Chuan-fang, has also borrowed about a hundred cars from the Kinhan line without returning.

The German Consul in Hankow has protested against the interference with the German import trade in Changsha, Hunan, by the Chinese organizations. It was not mentioned what the organizations are, but simply states that German merchants have been repeatedly interfered with by the Chinese and find it difficult to land their cargoes in Changsha. The protest was made with the request that the Hankow Foreign Office communicate with the Hunan authorities so that the difficulties can be removed.

At the dinner given in honor of the Consular Body in Hankow, Marshal Wu Pei-fu told the foreign representatives in his speech that the troubles in China are due to the fact that the laws of the land are not obeyed. He also stressed the necessity of reasserting a system of law commanding the obedience of all.

The Hankow Chamber of Commerce are planning to hold their election of officers in the near future. The election was to have taken place early this year, but the politico-military situation has interfered with it.

Hankow, January 9, 1926.

News from South China

The recommendation of General Ching Kai-shek of the Red Army to abolish the post of corps commanders in the Kuomintang service and make the division as the largest military unit in order to prevent militarism and one man possessing too large a force, when coming before the Council of Commissars the other day, was rejected. The military power in Kwangtung, therefore, will remain under the five commanding generals with General Chiang Kai-shek as the Senior Officer in his capacity as commander of the 1st Corps. Others are General Tan Yen-kai, commanding the 2nd Corps; General Chu Pei-teh, 3rd Corps; General Li Tsai-sum. 4th; and General Li Fuh-lin, 5th Corps. All the corps commanders, except Li Fuh-lin, are non-Cantonese and were first engaged by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen as mercenaries.

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Mr. Soo Shiu-ching, chairman of the Strike Committee in Canton, when addressing a group of Canton newspapermen last Sunday, denied that the strikers would return to their works in Hongkong and Canton without conditions. What the conditions would be he was unable to officially release at the time.

Chinese in Canton and Hongkong are confident that the strike and boycott will be settled before February next so as to give an opportunity for the workers to return to their employment before the Chinese New Year, which will come February 13.

To afford the least opportunity for the anti-Reds in Kwangtung to revive themselves, the Farmers or Peasants Leagues of the Kuomintang throughout the province are demanding on the Council of Commissars and the Central Executive Committee to disarm all the merchants and village volunteer corps in the districts. According to the Kuomintangites in the districts, all these merchants and village corps are still in the hands of persons unfriendly to policy laid down by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The press bureau of the Kuomintang is of the opinion that Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, will soon return to Canton from Shanghai to resume his post as reconstruction commissar and a member of the Provincial Council in Canton. That he has gone over from the Left Wing or Bolshevist section to the Right clique of the party is being denied. The Kuomintang in Canton is congratulating itself over three things, as seen from New Year editions of the party organs. A letter from Mr. Tang Shao-yi, ex-Premier of the Repubic and a well-known Cantonese leader, commenting favorably on the report of Mr. Wang Ching-wei showing administrative improvement in Canton; the victory of General Feng Yu-hsiang in the North China War; and the failure of the Yunnan warlord, General Tang Chi-yao, to execute his politico-military design in South China, all are being considered by the followers of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen as developments in their favor.

Information from circles unfriendly to the Bolshevists says that Mr. Sun Fo has deserted the Left Wing of the Kuomintang and that he has contributed more than $100,000 towards the recent meeting of part of the members of the Central Executive Committee in West Hill in Peking, regaining control of the Kuomintang headquarters in Shanghai, taking over the *Kuo Min Jih Pao Daily News* of Shanghai, and paying the travelling expenses of a number of delegates to the Right Wing conferences. Opponents to the Bolshevist section of the Kuomintang have gone so far as to claim that General Hsu Chung-chi, who was driven off Canton by the Bolshevists about the same time as Mr. Hu Han-min, now virtually a prisoner in Moscow, is now secretly organizing for an anti-Red expedition against the present Canton regime and that there will be another civil war in Kwangtung this coming spring.

A *Chinese Mail* special report has it that Mr. Wang Chingwei, chairman of the Kuomintang in Canton, was aimed at by a would-be assassin near his private residence in Tungshan, suburb of the city, night of December 28. Mr. Wang escaped injury, but the culprit succeeded in getting away.

A Macao report says that there will be an anti-Red Chinese daily appearing there soon under the name of *Wei Chung Pao*, or a journal to maintain China against the Red menace. Followers of General Chen Chiung-ming are said to be behind the enterprise.

Miss Kao Wai Kun and other Kuomintang women propagandits who were caught and mistreated recently in a village near Saae Chuen west af Canton City had been rescued by the police early this week. Miss Kao is chairman of the Women's Right Association in Canton and a Kuomintang agent for the spread of Bolshevism among the women in South China.

Owing to the anniversary of the defeat of Yuan Shi kai in his imperialistic attempt coming on Christmas Day, a day of celebration among the Christian community in Canton, the Kuomintang in Canton did not celebrate the day as in previous years as a holiday, the Bolshevists not liking to be mistaken for participating in a Christian festival. The Chinese newspapers in Hongkong, however, observed the anniversary as a holiday and made appropriate reference in their editorial columns.

In the inauguration of the movement in Canton, December 29, for the promotion of the study of the political principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, more than 50 organizations participated in the parade and M. Borodin, Soviet High Commissioner to South China, also endorsed the movement by despatching greetings through a personal representative. The real purpose of the movement, it is said, is to show that Dr. Sun Yat-sen was not a Bolshevist.

The many friends of Mr. Douglas Jenkins, American Consul-General, of the Canton Consular District, are pleased to know that he has received promotion in rank to Class 2. The Canton Consular office is now in charge of an official of the same rank as the Consulate-General at Hongkong and Tientsin. The United States Government has exercised exceptionally good judgment in placing Mr. Jenkins in charge of the Canton American Consulate-General. Mr. Jenkins has been in Russia and in parts of China where Bolshevists have played or are still playing an active part in public affairs, and it may be said that he knows what is and what is not Red menace, now the burning question in this part of China. The way Mr. Jenkins has protected American interests and subjects in Canton the last year or two has shown that his knowledge of Russians is an advantage to him in a district where a Bolshevist is virtually the dictator in the government and both the army and the navy are headed by Russians.

Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affiars in Hongkong, will act as Colonial Secretary, upon the departure of Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, the acting Colonial Secretary who has just been promoted to the similar post at Ceylon.

An unusual event occured in the Hongkong Central Magistracy December 30, when for the first time for many, years, there were no new cases before His Worship, the Magistrate.

As the result of an explosion in a new fire cracker factory in Macao, December 30, more than 150 workers were killed and seriously wounded.

Mr. W. S. Field, general passenger agent of the Admiral Oriental Dollar S. S. Lines in Hongkong, sailed for the United States the other day, leaving Mr. Guy Harrell, formerly of Shanghai office of these interests, to succeed him.

Comrade Seminoff of the Red Navy in Canton has suggested several reforms and improvement for the action of the Kuomintang. A naval academy to be instructed by officers from Moscow for 120 cadets is to be opened next spring at the former compound of the Kwangtung Cement Works in Honam, the southern section of Canton City. For coastal defence, an addition of four 1,000-ton light cruisers to the present fleet has been recommended; and for river patrol, 20 shallow-water launches are to be constructed immediately. The re-conditioning of the Whampoa dockyards for naval repairs, started several weeks ago, is making progress; and many of the strikers from Hongkong yards are to be employed there.

On the anti-Christian situation in Kwangtung, a pro-Church daily has made a summary. No serious incident, however, has come to notice thus far. The cities of Swatow, Namyung, Shiuhing, Shaping, Shekcheng, all saw demonstrations against the Church, they being led by either the branch headquarters of the Kuomintang or labor unions, student groups, and peasants leagues. Swatow is demanding for surrender of Christian institutions to government control. On the other hand, the Kuomintang in Canton has advised all district magistrates to take action against any violence on the part of the anti-Christians, reiterating the freedom of religion as guaranteed in the original Constitution of the Republic.

Notwithstanding protest from the Right half of the Kuomintang Political Party now having their headquarters in Peking and Shanghai, the Left or Bolshevist wing in Canton is now able to have 161 delegates at the Second National Conference called for New Year Day, comparing with 378 delegates at the First Conference two years ago. Of the 161 delegates, as many as 44 are accredited as being representatives from 11 cities in China. The local organizations have furnished the rest of the delegates. Altogether 31 organizations in Canton are now affiliated with the Kuomintang Party.

The anti-Red Army in the island of Hainan, the last stronghold of opponents to Bolshevism in South China, is expected to receive re-inforcement from compatriots in Shanghai in the form of two cruisers, the Chinese *S. S. Tung-chi* and *Kiang-yuan*, which had left that port for Hoihow, via Amoy, December 27.

Strikers from Hongkong now in Canton idle are offering to construct for the public another highway, this time from Chu-chuen to Sze-shan, a road of about 13,000 feet. The Chungshan Road, named in honor of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, some 44,200 feet long, all built by strikers since last June, running from Canton eastward to Whampoa, was completed a fortnight ago.

To insure against piracy along the lower section of the East River in Kwangtung, bandit-troops operating around Sheklung will accept "protection fees" from a dollar up to $24 for a cargo not weighing more than 4,000 piculs and from $10 to $40 a junk per month.

The Chinese seamen of Canton, Swatow, and Shanghai met for an informal conference in Canton, January 3, for the purpose of forming a national union. Some 77 seamen representing Canton unions and 30 others are now meeting over the proposition.

Following the practice of Soviet labor unions and the Kuomintang form of organization, all labor unions affiliated with the Workers Conference of the Kuomintang in Canton

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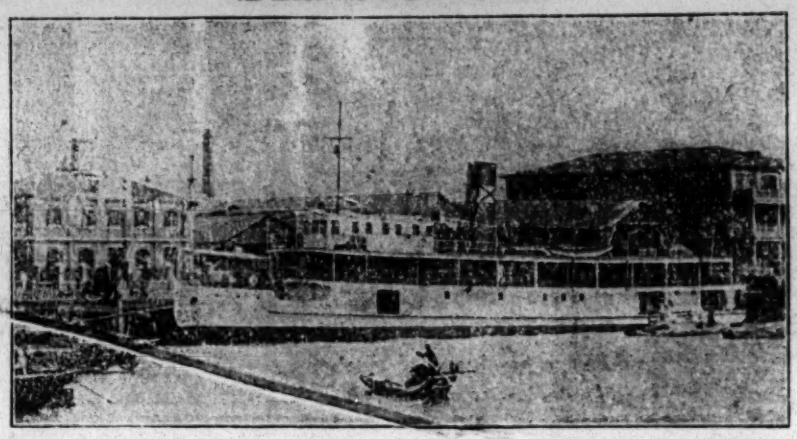

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will abolish the office of president or chairman in their organizations and substitute for same the commissary form of executive government. A commissary of several members instead of a president will act as chief executive of the union.

A Kuomintang announcement says that Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, will arrive at Canton on or about January 8 to attend the Second National Conference of the party now in session in Canton.

The protest of the merchants of Wuchow and Nanning in Kwangsi Province against the Kuomintang petroleum products monopoly has finally forced the Reds there to withhold further operation on December 21 last and this, incidentally, has reduced the price of kerosene oil from $10 to about $5.50 a can. Mr. Wen Fook Tin, the director of the oil sales bureau of the Kuomintang, has been driven out from Nanning.

Since January 3, Chinese travelling from Kwangtung ports to Hongkong by way of Chinshan and Macao have again been prohibited by strike pickets stationing in Chinshan, just across the Macao boundary.

The committee on management of the King Woo Hospital at Macao is asking the Portuguese Government there to inquire into the recent explosion in the Toyshan Fire-Crakers Factory in which some 400 women and girl workers were killed or wounded. The Hospital alone took charge of 117 cases, some 54 having proved fatal. Bodies are being found in great number in multilated form among the debris now being cleared.

The industrial enterprises to be taken into Kuomintang control in Canton and vicinity include all cereal products, fuel articles, and shipping. So far the Kuomintang commissary in charge of national industrial affairs, with Mr. Lee Luk Chiu as the chief, has taken control of the petroleum oils monopoly. The Canton Water Works, the Kwangtung Electricity Supply Company, the Kwangtung Cement Works, and the Wine and Tobacco Sales Bureau will also be subject to the control of this new Kuomintang commissary.

Among the new tax rates recently proclaimed by the Kuomintang in Canton is 10 per cent tax on the sale of alcohol, instead of five per cent as in the past.

Referring to the Hongkong Hotel fire at Hongkong, January 1, Dodwell & Company wants to correct the impression that this fire has originated in the lift shaft, the inference being that the lift machinery, or wiring, was defective. This company formerly maintained the lifts in the hotel.

The management of the Hongkong Hotel, the loss of which has been near to the $2,000,000 mark due to a fire on New Year Day, has written to Vice-Admiral Sir E. Alexander Sinclair, commanding the British Fleet in China, asking for guidance as to giving tangible recognition of the services of A. B. Batchelor, an able seaman attached to H. B. M. S. *Hawkins*, who was killed while fighting the fire.

The balance of assets and liabilities of the Hongkong government on August 31 last was $11,959,558.76 and the revenue from the first to the 30th of September $1,415,964.-69, making a total of $13,735,523.45. The expenditure from the first of September to the end of the month was $2,079-560, leaving a credit balance of $11,295,963.45.

The Lai Wah Company, a Chinese firm in Hongkong, has taken speedy advantage of the presence in Hongkong of Mr. Hetling of the first Dutch Air Company, with the Caudron Biplane in which he intends to make commercial flights over the Island. Since the 6th of January, a series of flights has been made by Mr. Hetling on behalf of Lai Wah to distribute gift coupons from the air for advertising purposes.

The latest addition to the Messageries Maritimes fleet, the *Fontainebleu*, sister ship of the *Compeign*, arrived at Hongkong January 6 on her maiden trip. The dimensions of the new vessel are: length, 479 feet and breadth, 59 feet with a tonnage of 15,970 and H. P. 5,600.

The Hill of the Goddess of Mercy, or Kwun Yum Shan, just north of Canton City, has been selected by the Kuomintang as a site for a monument in honor of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the political faction now controlling Canton.

Of the £3,000,000 loan being granted to the Hongkong merchants by the British Government to relieve the difficulty now being experienced on account of the boycott and strike now still unsettled, some $5,996,500 have been released to the applicants up to January 5.

The New Year Honors List revealed in London reveals that His Majesty the King had been pleased to bestow on Mr. Cecil Clementi, Governor of Hongkong, the distinction of Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and on Mr. Chow Shou-son, a Chinese unofficial member of the Hongkong Legislative Council, that of Knight Bachelor.

Canton, January 6, 1926.

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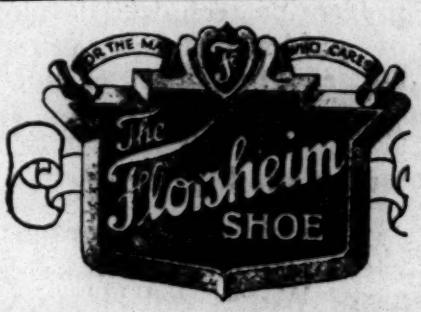

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Details of publications above mentioned and others which do not fall into any of the foregoing categories will be sent in form of a catalogue, post free, on application etc:—

International Labour Office
Geneva, Switzerland

A Survey of the Silk Industry of Central China

(Continued from last week)

SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL TESTING HOUSE
YIELD OF COCOONS FOR 1925

Cocoons Produced from Disease Free Eggs

Type and Source	Wusih Commercial lot from a Cocoon Hong	Chu Taing Japan & China Cross Breed Hangchow Sericultural School	Tse Ting Japan & China Cross Breed Hangchow Sericultural School	Average
Percentage of Different Grades of Cocoons				
No. 1	56.6	63.6	59.7	60.0
No 2	21.3	17.7	19.4	19.4
No. 3	6 7	9.7	10 6	9.0
Reelable	84.6	91.0	89.7	88.4
Double	7.8	1.7	4.5	4.6
Pierced	.2	4.5	3.0	2.5
Colored	—	—	—	—
Refuse	2.2	.1	—	1.1
Cover or Floss	5.3	2.7	2.6	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yield-Catties of Dry Cocoons For One Picul of Raw Silk				
Extra	320	314	302	312
No. 1	360	318	325	334
No. 2	403	347	368	373
Average	334	318	312	321
Gross	395	350	248	364
Percentage of Silk and By-Products				
Total Raw Silk	25.2	28.6	28.7	27.5
Long Waste	1.5	3.4	2.7	2.5
Chrysallis & Pellette	48.3	50 8	46.9	48.7
Loss in reeling	9.6	8.2	11.4	9.7

SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL TESTING HOUSE
YIELD OF COCOONS FOR 1925

Cocoons Produced from Native Eggs

Province	KIANGSU	CHEKIANG				
Place	Wusih	Chang-chow	Hang-chow	Shao-shing	Ka-shing	Siao-shan	Average
Percentage of Different Grades of Cocoons							
No. 1	11.7	27.0	22.7	30.3	33 8	32.4	26.3
No. 2	37.1	33.6	34.4	45.2	47.3	39.5	39.5
No. 3	14.9	7.8	30.5	12.2	8.5	8.7	13.8
No. 4	16.7	11.4	—	—	—	—	4.7
Reelable	80.4	79.8	87.6	87.7	89.6	80.6	84.3
Double	9.8	10.5	5.5	3.1	3.7	11.2	7.3
Pierced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colored	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refuse	3.9	3.1	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.4
Cover or Floss	5 9	6.6	4.2	7.3	5.5	6.6	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yield-Catties of Dry Cocoons For One Picul of Raw Silk							
No. 1	394	415	397	415	381	510	419
No. 2	513	496	429	460	421	592	485
No. 3	600	672	555	553	507	658	591
No. 4	768	653	—	—	—	—	710
Average	540	492	455	454	411	562	486
Gross	673	619	520	520	459	698	582
Percentage of Silk and By-Products							
Total Raw Silk	14.8	16.1	19.2	19.3	21.8	14.3	17.6
Long Waste	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.3	3.1	3.9	4.0
Chrysallis and Pellette	52.3	48.5	51.9	53.7	53.2	51.5	51.9
Loss	9.2	11.2	11.9	10.4	11.5	10.9	10.9

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By using good disease free eggs, cocoons having the above high yield can be produced by all the farmers. The production cost of these cocoons may be slightly increased (1 per cent. to 2 per cent.) but the profits to the filature using this grade of cocoons in the foregoing illustrations would be very large. The commercial production of these cocoons would bring great profit to the entire silk industry of China.

The quality of cocoons produced in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces has greatly deteriorated. Ten years ago the yield of Shaoshing cocoons was 390 while now the yield is 550. The degree of deterioration of Wusih cocoons is greater. In 1923 the average yield of Wusih cocoon was 700 to 800. Unless this deterioration is stopped by the introduction of disease free eggs and better methods of rearing silkworms, the cost of manufacturing raw silk in the filatures will be very high and little profit will come to the filature men.

WUSIH-CHANGCHOW DISTRICT

General

The Wusih-Changchow District lies north and west of the Tai Ho Lake and extends northward towards the Yangtse River including the cities of Wusih, Changchow, Kiangyin and the three less important cities of I-Shing, Lihyang and Kingtan. It is an area of over a thousand square miles very rich agriculturally. the outcome of its systems of canals used for irrigation as well as transportation. Rice and mulberry, the two principal agricultural products, are cultivated here in abundance. Wusih, the chief city of the district on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, is the second largest industrial city in Central China, Shanghai being first. There are cotton and flour mills and silk filatures located in various sections of the city.

Mulberry Plantation

The mulberry trees planted in the district are mostly of Shantung origin, called Lu-Sang. They are quite similar to Huchow mulberry trees, except the shape of the leaves is a little longer and more slender. There are acres and acres of mulberry fields in the entire district, plantations of large tracts of land not usually found in other places. In going from Shanghai to Nanking by rail one obsrves scattered mulberry trees after passing Soochow. Intensity of mulberry plantations increases when approaching nearer and nearer to Wusih. The density gradually decreases after passing Changchow.

The trees are planted closely together, 300 trees to a mow with about 4 feet spacing. They are three to four feet high, which though higher than the Japanese mulberry trees, are the lowest planted in Central China. The plantations are generally well cultivated by the farmers. Fertilizer is applied two or three times a year which consists of pond mud, bean cake and night soil. The annual production of leaves per mow, as estimated, is an average of eight piculs for the spring crop and two piculs for the summer crop.

The farmers plan to have at their disposal from owned or rented land, enough mulberry leaves to rear their worms. This, however, at best is quite a gamble, due to the lack of scientific methods of control used throughout the sericultural industry. First of all, the farmers produce their own egg sheets, without inspection, which are generally 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. diseased. Knowing this fact the farmer makes due allowance by hatching about twice as many worms as he expects to be able to rear to the cocoon stage. If the gods are propitious and the season is good for silk worm rearing, that is, if the climate is dry and mild, the mortality among the worms will be relatively low and the farmer will not have sufficient leaf supply. Following the law of supply and demand, the leaf prices fluctuate greatly, and the prices may soar from the nominal price of $2 to $3 per picul, to the unreasonably high limits of $8 to $10 per picul. At such prices the farmers must choose between continuing to feed the worms with expensive leaves, or destroying the grown worms by throwing them into the river and calling the previous work a dead loss. When the weather is cold and damp, more than the normal amount of the worms die, which causes a large surplus of leaves when the prices may fall as low as 20 cents a picul.

However, this severe fluctuation of mulberry leaf prices does not mean a corresponding fluctuation in the price of cocoons. To a large extent the price of cocoons is controlled by the price of raw silk, which in turn is practically controlled by the law of supply and demand between Japan and America—the main producer and the the main consumer.

(To be continued next week)

American Skill Recognized

All the peoples of the world show a close acquaintance with and an appreciation of the skill of the American workman, says the *Trade Record* of the National City Bank of New York. The work of his hands is demanded in all parts of the globe irrespective of the distance from the place of production. Chinese babies demanded American baby carriages in 1924 and got them, and so did the babies of India, which got $4,000 worth, Argentian $20,000 worth, Australia, $8,000 Mexico $16,000, Philippines $7,500, and as a consequence of this world-wide appreciation of an every-day requirement of mankind, 17,000 American baby carriages valued at $179,000 were exported to no less than 55 countries in 1924.

American typewriters click in the most distant corners of the globe, motion picture films delight audiences in 75 countries including China, Japan, British India which took 3 million feet of them last year and Australia 17 million feet, Dutch East Indies, France, Indo-China, Palestine, Turkey in Asia, Morocco, Egypt and Portuguese East Africa.

People of the great silk producing countries of the world, China, Japan and Italy are wearing quantities of American "silk" stockings made in the United States from the new imitation of silk "rayon," for each of these countries took a part of the nearly 4 million dollars worth of rayon hosiery exported last year, and this class of manufactures went to no less than 82 countrures many of them in the most distant corners of the world, including Iceland at the far north, Hejaz, Palestine, Kwangtung, Dutch Guiana, Yugo-Slavia, France, Germany and that greatest of European manufacturers, Great Britain.

American gasoline runs American automobiles in no less than 100 countries, colonies, protectorates and mandataries, citizens of 70 countries brave inclement weather in American rubber boots and shoes, our electric fans cool the heated brows of peoples in 60 countries, including the Azores and Madeira Islands, Malta and Cyprus, Brtish Guiana, Armenia and Kurdistan. Java, Hejaz, Palestine Siam, Egypt and Spanish Africa. Citizens of 63 countries console their weary hours with American "plug" tobacco, and American cigarettes went last year to 81 countries, 7½ billions of them to China and nearly a billion to the Straits Settlements which distributed them to its neighbors in Oceania and other nearby countries and Inlands; children's shoes were supplied to the rising generation of over 40 countries, including Abyssinan, Egypt, Ceylon, Hongkong-Japan and China; and merchants of 81 countries kept their sales records by the use of the American adding machine.

American chewing gum solaced the citizens of 72 countries, the largest demand coming from England, to which over a million pounds valued at nearly half a million dollars were sent in 1924, also 189,000 pounds to Mexico, 106,000 to Japan, 56,000 to China and 79,000 to Australia. Confectionery from our producers went to 85 countries the world over including 4 million pounds to England, ¾ of a million to Canada and Cuba each and one-half a million to Scotland. Refined sugar, produced from the "rawsy" imported from Cuba went to 80 countries, nearly 6 million dollars worth to Great Britain, while 17 million pounds were sent in the refined state to Cuba, which supplied the raw sugar from which it is produced. The foreign appetite for "sweets" is also evidenced by the fact that 5 million pounds of honey valued at half a million dollars were exported in 1924 to 45 countries, notably Germany, England and the Netherlands.

Our official records of the fiscal years 1925 show exports of manufactures to all parts of the world amounting to nearly 3 billion dollars in value, or more than double the record of the year preceding the World War.

Men and Events

Work has been started on the Shanghai-Woosung long distance telephone service.

Mr. Homer Brightman of the Dollar Steamship Line, Shanghai, is leaving this week-end for Hongkong, where he will be stationed.

Mr. Carroll, engineer-in-chief of the Hukuang Railway, is in Shanghai on his way to America for a short holiday. He is accompanied by Mrs. Carroll.

A tea dance was given by the St. Joseph's Catholic Association on Thursday afternoon at the club's rooms on Edward VII.

Mr. Chet Leiber, of the International Banking Corporation, left Shanghai last week on the *President Wilson* on a furlough to the United States.

Mr. James Bell, of the British-American Tobacco Co., left Shanghai last Thursday for Pengpu, where he will be stationed for a time.

Mr. Lawrence E. Bradsher, of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Co., returned to Shanghai last Saturday from a business trip of several months' duration in the interior.

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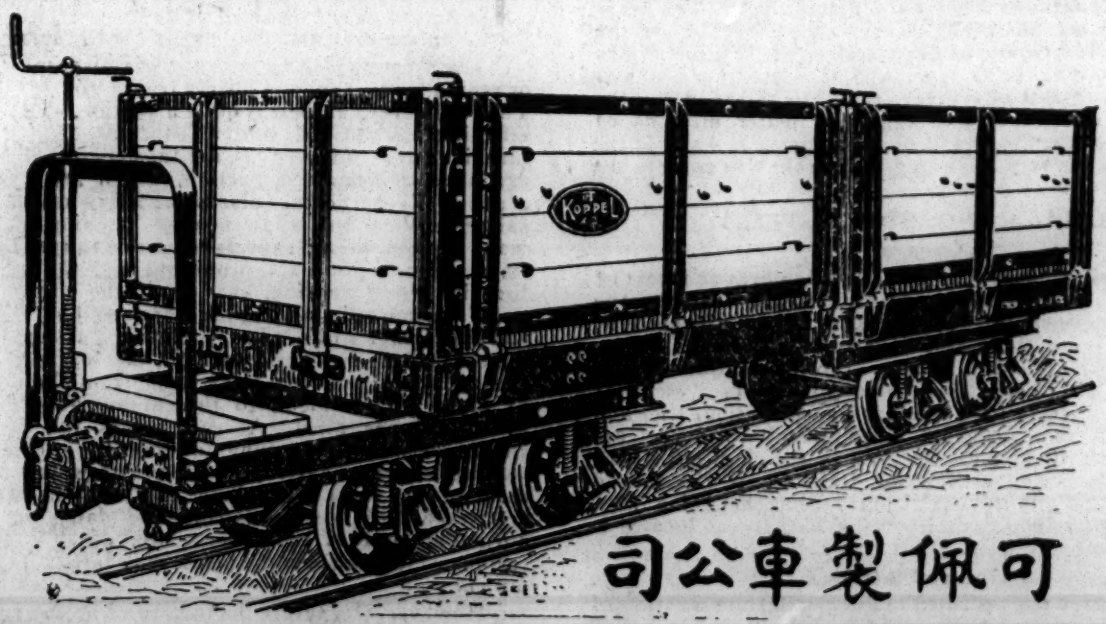

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Mr. S. Munger Finn, representative of the Hardeman Hat Co., of Seattle, who has been in Shanghai on business, is spending several days at Hankow.

The Alumni and ex-students of the New York University held an informal dinner Thursday evening, January 14, at the Bankers' Club, Shanghai.

Mr. Charles Biddle, formerly of the Kobe staff of the International Banking Corporation, has joined the Shanghai office of that organization.

The American University Club will hold its annual dinner dance tonight at the Union Club Building, Shanghai. A Chinese dinner will be served, after which an address will be delivered by Dr. Wellington Koo. Dancing will follow.

Mr. W.H. Bratten, of the United States Steel Products Co., well known to the Shanghai public through his successful roles in plays of the American Players, departed from Shanghai last week on the *President Wilson* for a holiday trip to the States.

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held Thursday afternoon, January 14, in the lecture hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai. Rev. Bro. Jules spoke on "From Peking to Mongolia", touching on the visit to the large Lama monastery of Ou Ta Djao. The meeting was open to the public.

The American Players will present "Within the Law," a drama sure to meet the approval of the Shanghai public, on January 28 and 30 at the Carlton Theater. Rehearsals have been in progress for some time and the cast, which will be published later, includes many of the company's most popular performers.

The American Consulate-General is interested in securing information as to the whereabouts and welfare of Mrs. Rose Solomon, whose last known address was 2039 Miller Road, this city. This inquiry was received from Mr. Zelig Sterling of 1412 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a brother of Mrs. Solomon.

A gold wrist watch was presented to former police Inspector E.W. Everson by his comrades in the Shanghai Municipal Police prior to his departure from Shanghai Wednesday for his home in England. Mr. Everson resigned from the police force on December 21 because of the May 30 incident.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation received word from the head office in London this week to the effect that a final dividend for the year of £3 and bonus of £2, subject to deduction of income tax, has been recommended by the directors. Addition to the silver reserve is $5 lac; write off bank premises account, $10 lac; carry forward to next year, $34 lac.

The Shanghai American football team again proved its mettle last Saturday, January 9, by defeating the U. S. Navy grid team 7 to O. The game, which was played at the Shanghai American School Grounds, was scoreless until the last three minutes of play, when a Navy fumble put the ball on the Shanghai 2-yard line. Two line bucks put the ball over and Shanghai kicked for the extra point. A pleasant day brought out a large crowd of grid fans to witness the struggle.

Mr. Kent Clark, for nine years manager of the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, sailed recently for America where he will join Mrs. Clark and his children who are now in Hartford, Connecticut, and will later engage in hotel work on the Pacific coast. Previous to his connection with the Oriental Hotel, Mr. Clark was with the Pacific Steamship Co., for 12 years as purser and in 1915, when that company changed hands, he became identified with the T.K.K. Steamship Co. in the same position.

The Junior Class of the Shanghai American School presented Booth Tarkington's four-act comedy, "Clarence", at the Carlton Theater on Friday night, January 15 to a large and appreciative audience. The actors were well trained and went through their parts with credit to themselves. The American School orchestra furnished music between the acts. The play was presented under the auspices of the American Women's Club, the American University Club and the Rotary Club of Shanghai.

Eight Chinese passengers are reported to be missing as a result of the sinking of the Jardine, Matheson s. s. *Tungshing* Monday morning, January 11, in the Whangpoo River one half mile below Black Point near the Standard Oil installation, by the *Empress of Asia*. The *Tungshing* sank four minutes after the big liner crashed into her. The Jardine boat was coming up the river on the flood tide from Hongkong and the Empress boat was just leaving for Nagasaki. Two Norwegian passengers were aboard the *Tungshing* but they were saved. Junks and sampans saved the lives of many Chinese passengers.

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The Fortunate Days. By E. M. Gate.	5.00
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Unpublished Letters of Matthew Arnold. By A. Whitridge.	3.25
The Colonial Background of the American Revolution. By C. M. Andrews	5.75
Fifty Years on the Old Frontier. By J. H. Cook	9.25
The Cheyenne Indians. By G. B. Grinnell. 2. Vols.	22.50
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New Book and Publications

Four Worthwhile Books on the East

The Political Awakening of the East (Studies of Political Progress in Egypt, India, China, Japan, and the Philippines). By George Matthew Dutcher. The Abingdon Press, New York and Cincinnati. 1925. pp. 372.

The Occident and the Orient—By Sir Valentine Chirol. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1924 1925. pp. 228.

The Challenge of Asia—By Stanley Rice. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1925 pp. 256.

China and Europe Intellectual and Artistic Contacts in the Eighteenth Century—By Adolf Reichwein. New York, Alfred A. Knopf. 1925 pp. 174.

The author of the first book listed above, Dr. George M. Dutcher, is head professor of History in Wesleyan University. He spent the year 1921-22 in travelling around the world seeing what he could in a short time in the countries of Asia or under the influence of Asia. On his return to his college duties he was invited to deliver a series of lectures on the George Slocum Bennett Foundation. The book mentioned is the result of this invitation.

It is notoriously difficult and dangerous for one to write a book which is based on a round-the-world trip. *The Political Awakening of the East* is saved from fatuity by the fact that its author is a qualified observer and experienced student of history. There is, as far as we have observed, nothing that is particularly new or startling in Professor Dutcher's observations or conclusion; this is not to say, however, that the book is of small acount—on the contrary it is valuable for advanced as well as elementary students of Oriental affairs: for the former it brings Eastern affairs down to date and gives a basis of comparison of developments in the leading countries of the Orient; for elementary students the author has digested well and presented sanely much valuable information that will serve as an introduction to the study of more advanced and specialized works.

What Professor Dutcher attempted on an ambitious scale a more experienced observer, Sir Valentine Chirol, attempted on a more restricted scale for the Harris Foundation of the University of Chicago at about the same time. Sir Valentine Chirol limits himself to Turkey, Egypt and India, studiously avoiding more than a passing reference to China and Japan. What the British lecturer loses in scope he makes up in richness of experiences: for practically fifty years, he tells us, he has travelled in the East and studied conditions; also he was at one time Director of the Foreign Department of *The Times*. From 1872—1876 Sir Valentine was connected with the British Foreign Office, and in 1912 he was a member of the Royal Commission in India. The juice of the fruit of much experience was squeezed out for his American auditors in the lectures which are included in *The Occident and the Orient*.

The two works listed last in our heading differ from the two just mentioned. *The Challenge of Asia* is an essay —a long essay and broken into chapters, to be sure, but no less an essay—on the present cultural and especially the political situation throughout the continent of Asia, while Reichwein's *China and Europe*, which constituted one of a great series of studies in the history of civilization now being published in Europe and America, does for the eighteenth century a work similar in scope, though more detailed in content and scholarly in method, to that undertaken by Mr. Stanley Rice in his *Challenge*. Both these latter studies are fitted rather for the advanced than for the elementary student of the Eastern Question.

In his *China and Europe* Mr. Reichwein traces the far reaching influence of China upon 18th century Europe; he brings out the effect upon French culture in particular of the contacts established by the Jesuit missionaries at the court of Peking. The effect of Confucian thought upon European characters as different as Madame la Pompadour, Voltaire, Leibniz, and Quesnay are carefully discussed and evaluated. Several illustrations demonstrate the influence of China upon European architecture, landscape gardening, and furniture. Reichwein's monograph is not precisely light reading and in spots it seems a little labored, but the worth of the study is great. There is room and real need for more studies of the same type.

These four works are most encouraging; although they do not cover the same ground or even the same period they

should be read at the same time for they supplement and complement each other admirably. They are encouraging inasmuch as they are the product of mature thinking of careful students who take a broad view of the questions involved. There is nothing provincial or even narrowly national in the outlook of any one of the authors. Reichwein's work frankly sets out to evaluate the debt of Europe to China; Dutcher, Chirol, and Rice in their respective works all agree that the only way in which the East and the West can be brought together on a common ground is through a psychological approach to the problems involved. Each one points out—what every thoughtful and disinterested man must know—namely, that until the inferiority and superiority complexes can be done away with and justice meted out to all concorned, there can be no permanent peace between East and West. That the blame for the feelings of superior ity indulged by both sides is to be divided is clear, and one of the writers goes so far as to state that the dangers involved are not merely to any one or two peoples but to the whole human race.

H. F. MacNair.

St. John's University.

Government of Korea

Annual Report on Administration of Chosen (1922-1923) Compiled by Government-General of Chosen, Keijo, December, 1924, pp. VIII, 232.

Development of Chosen and Necessity of Spiritual Enlightenment—By Sakau Moriya, Director of General Affairs Department, Government-General of Chosen. September, 1924.

The Annual Report on the administration of Chosen is a valuable source of information on Korea under Japanese rule. It is, of course, as its provenance indicates, an *official* document and therefore, like official documents in all countries, will bear study with care and constant checking with other and non-official sources of information. Nevertheless, no student of modern Korea can afford to overlook the materials incorporated in these reports. The history and organization of the administration of the Government-General is given in some detail, especial attention being to the reforms of the past few years. Detailed information is presented along the lines of finance, economic conditions, education, religion, charity and relief works, industry, civil engineering, communications, police sanitation, justice, local administration and investigation of historic remains. Excellent illustrations and a fair-sized map add to the value of this carefully prepared volume on contemporary Korea.

Development of Chosen and Necessity of Spiritual Enlightenment is a pamphlet of forty-one pages comprising a translation of a speech delivered by Mr. Sakau Moriya advocating the development of friendly relations between the Japanese in Korea and the Koreans. It's viewpoint is liberal and leads one to believe that there a few at least of the Japanese bureaucracy in Korea who have modern ideas of empire building. Both documents are well printed and attractive from the bookmaker's point of view.

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The Week in the Far East

During the week under review changes of a most sweeping nature have taken place in the political life of Peking. The resignation of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang seems to have somewhat changed the plans of the present chief executive, Tuan Chi-jui, who immediately revised his resignation circular telegram after he heard of Feng's intentions to retire and travel abroad. His revised telegram differs from the original one in that it is much more indefinate and makes no mention of the date of his retirement specifically. He requests the provincial leaders to submit suggestions for solving the constitutional problem and declares that when this is done he will rid himself of the burden of office and carry out the intention of retiring which he has repeatedly voiced. While it is unknown as yet who will enter the political power after the resignation of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and General Feng Yu-hsiang, the leader of the Kuominchun forces, it is quite evident that political circles are gradually coming to favor the installation of Marshal Li Yuan-hung as President. (Li Yuan-hung was President of the Republic of China from June, 1916 to July 1, 1917. He reassumed the Presidency in June, 1922, but was compelled to leave the capital in September, 1923, when Tsao Kun became President).

Li Yuan-hung Next President?

The cause of Marshal Feng's resignation from office and retirement from a military and political career is said to be the development of an influential movement among Marshal Chang Tso-lin, General Wu Pei-fu and General Sun Chuan-fang, as well as some members of the Liberal and Nationalist parties, to recommend the presidency of Marshal Li Yuan-hung. It is believed, however, that it will be some time before the movement is realized. The restoration of the constitutional regime at the present moment seems quite likely. The fact that the Provisional government is unable to carry out the Chief executive's original intention and summon the National Assembly is sufficient evidence that it has lost its right to continue. The sudden withdrawal of Feng from the supreme place in Peking political councils where he has been the mainstay of the present government has made the political confusion worse, if that is possible, than it was before. It is reported that already a regency cabinet has been recalled into existence by Dr. C. T. Wang, Mr. Huang Fu and others and that they have signed a secret agreement with Wu Pei-fu to the following effect:

1. The resignation of Marshal Tsao Kun shall be recognized officially. (This means that he will be released from imprisonment and that he will not be tried for bribery, as has been demanded by his opponents).
2. The regency cabinet shall be recalled into existence
3. The National Congress shall be revived.
4. The National Constitution shall take effect.

With the political supporters of Marshal Feng in Peking planning the resurrection of the Provisional government, and with Dr. C. T. Wang inclined toward the restoration of a constitutional regime, the political situation is in a state of utter chaos, and there is no means of telling which power will dominate the situation.

New "Hsu Cabinet" Gets Down To Business

"The new Hsu cabinet now seems to be settling down and there is not as much speculation as there was a week ago as to its "staying" qualities. Dr. C. T. Wang was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs contrary to his personal wishes, and though he hesitated to yield to the Premier's eloquent persuasion, latest reports from Peking state that he has accepted the post. According to the *North China Star*, there is no question at all about five Ministers—those of the Interior, of Communications, of War, of Justice and of Education—being willing to co-operate with the Premier. This journal continues with the following on the new Cabinet:

"The one important question that confronts the new Government is that whether the Chief Provisional Executive should be permitted to resign or not. It has become an open secret that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui has made up his mind to leave Peking as soon as the new Cabinet functions. There are, of course, several reasons for the Chief Executive's pessimism. In the first place, he sees that under the present circumstances it is practically impossible for him to carry out his fundamental policies as announced at the time of his assumption of office a little over a year ago. In the second place, most of his trusted friends have left him. That is to say, the prominent Anfu leaders are no longer in power. And in the third place, it is no secret that the military leaders are not at all sincere in their purpose of retaining him. The demand for him to remain is made merely to suit their own convenience.

Besides the above three reasons, the detention of Mr. Tseng Yu-chun, his confidential adviser, and the assassination of General Hsu Shu-cheng, his right-hand man, have combined to influence his decision in favor of resignation. Marshal Tuan threatened to give up his office right away when he was informed of the police detention of Mr. Tseng about a month ago. The Chief Executive again made up his mind to quit when he learned of the death of General Hsu. His determination is not to be changed this time. The formation of the Hsu Cabinet was considerably hastened because of the very desire on the part of the Chief Executive to have some one to whom he can turn over the authority of the Government. It may not at all be unlikely that the assumption of office of the new Cabinet may mean the retirement of Marshal Tuan and the end of the Provisional Government."

Feng's Motive In Retiring

Speculation is rife as to the cause or causes of Marshal Feng's intention to retire, some papers contending that he was forced to resign while others merely call it a clever gesture and hint at his reassuming power at a later date with increased power. The Peking correspondent to the *Peking & Tientsin Times* (Tientsin) analyzes the situation in the following terms:

"Like the attitude which he took last year immediately after the establisment of the Provisional government in Peking, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the leader of the Kuominchun forces and at present Tupan of Kansu and Director-General of the Commission of Defence for the Northwest, is reported to have again evinced a desire to throw up his present positions and honors and to retire from the political stage, at least for the time being. One could hardly believe the authenticity of the report but for the fact that the actual text of the telegram addressed to five Kuominchun representatives in Peking, in which he expressed the desire to retire, was given wide circulation in the vernacular Press this morning. The telegram was addressed to General Lu Chung-lin, Commander of the Garrison Forces in Peking, to General Chang Tze-chiang and General Li Ming-chung, heroes of the Pei-tsang battle, and two other Kuominchun men in Peking. It is, of course, difficult, if not impossible, to trace how the Chinese journalists got hold of the text of the telegram, if it were not given out by the interested parties for publicity purposes.

It may be recalled that just about this time last year. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, secluding himself in one of the many temples in the Western Hills, tendered his resignation again and again and intimated that he would go abroad for study and investigation. Whether or not this was sincere no one can tell, expect the Marshal himself and those who are very close to him. At any rate, the Provisional Chief Executive did not take his word at its face value. He declined to accept his resignation, and after a few spectacular gestures, the Kalgan War Lord said nothing more about his intention or plan of his going abroad. Instead, he was appointed Tupan of Kansu Province a few months later. The reasons which Marshal Feng offered for resignation that as his continuation in office would mean a serious obstacle to the restoration of peace in the country, he would like to retire from the stage altogether.

Somewhat similar reasons are now being advanced for his reported intention to retire. Although it is not known that he has made officially known to the Government what he has in mind, the telegram which he has sent to the Kuominchun Generals is taken as highly authoritative. It is pointed out that in order to prove his sincere purpose of doing everything possible for the country and getting nothing for himself, he must give up his positions. Otherwise, he may be suspected that he has waged war merely to promote his own selfish interest, like so many other War lords have done. It is also stated that his present decision to retire is due to his desire to carry out what he had failed to carry out last year.

Another and perhaps more plausible reason is that Marshal Feng desires to make room for his subordinate officers who are responsible for the winning of the war against General Li Ching-lin but who have either been disappointed by the appointment of General Sun Yueh as the Tupan of Chihli or are unrewarded for their war services. In other words, there is ill-concealed dissatisfaction among his own officers over the appointment of General Sun Yueh as the Tupan of Chihli, the leader of the Third Kuominchun, although they have declared that they would not struggle for anything for themselves. Now by resigning himself, he can at once give the Director-Generalship of the North-west Defence to General Chang Tze-chiang, and the Kansu post to General Li Ming-chung, as has been

anticipated in the political circles here. This would save internal dissension among his own officers, whose keen disappointment can at least be assuaged by the readiness on the part of Marshal Feng to throw up his own positions. It remains to see whether the Christian will meet his own officers by tact or by sincerity."

"Little Hsu's" Murder

Opinion is divided in Chinese circles as to the action of Mr. Lu Cheng-wu in assassinating General Hsu Shu-tseng, better known as "Little Hsu". While none of the venacular papers voice any editorial disapproval for quite understandable reason, and choose to emphasize in their headlines that the act was one of revenge, there is an undercurrent of feeling that the assassin could have been actually been arrested had the Kuominchun soldiers at Langfang station shown as much energy as they did in arresting the three innocent Japanese military engineers some time ago. It is true, local Chinese circles point out, that there are many precedents in Chinese history, where a son killed the enemy of his father to avenge the death of the latter and that in such cases the son was not only exonerated from guilt but was declared as having done his filial duty by the verdict of the community to which he belonged, but in such cases it must be shown that the father, whose death the son tried to avenge, was killed by his enemy for no justifiable reason. In treating this phase of the murder of "Little Hsu", the *North China Standard* states:

It is as yet impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of "Little Hsu". Some say that he was utterly unscrupulous, pointing to the summary execution of General Lu Chien-chang in 1918 to justify their charge, but his defenders say that he killed General Lu because he had good reason to suspect that he was trying to turn against Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. In short, he did the act for the sake of Marshal Tuan. That it was both morally and legally indefensible there is no doubt but on the other hand there are also a number of precedents in Chinese history.

It is, however, even admitted by General Hsu's most implacable political enemies that he was capable, energetic and courageous. Indeed, his life would probably have been saved had he listened to the advice of his friends and remained in Shanghai. The fact that he chose to come to North China and then returned to Tientsin by rail indicated that he was indifferent to danger. As to his ability and immense energy those who have worked under him can testify. It is really regrettable that he should die by the hand of the assassin just at the moment when he tried to place the results of his investigations made in Europe and America at the service of the government.

According to a Chinese press report Marshal Tuan fainted at the news of the assassination of General Hsu. This report is not improbable, when it is remembered that General Hsu had served Marshal Tuan for the last twenty years through thick and thin and that Marshal Tuan was about to utilize the experiences which Hsu had gained in Europe and America.

Silas H. Strawn Heads Extrality Commission

After repeated postponements, the Extrality Conference finally held its inaugural in Peking on Tuesday, January 12, when Mr. Silas H. Strawn, the American delegate to the Tariff Conference and to the Extrality Conference, was unanimously elected chairman of the Commission. Many of the delegates to the Extrality Conference are the same as those to the Customs Conference. Mr. Hioki, Japanese delegate, who responded to the opening remarks of the Minister of Justice, Ma Chun-wu, pointed out that the present extrality regime was introduced merely as a *modus vivendi* to aid in the establishment of harmonious relations between China and foreign nations. It is the plan of the Commission to study China's judiciary system in the various treaty ports, going from one to the other and making the investigations in each city separately. It is expected that approximately six months will be taken for these investigations after which the Commission will make its recommendations to their respective governments.

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GENEAL NEWS SUMMARY

January 9—Tokyo press indignant over action of Brazilian Ambassador in knocking out two Japanese policemen——Tuan Chi-jui, chief executive, issues circular telegram on his resignation from office——Floods in West Mexico causes great loss of life and property——American press treats plight of American rubber interests humorously——Pope donates fund for flood relief work in Holland and Belgium.

January 10—Records published by the Ministry of Labor in England shows a decrease in unemployment——Remarkable results are claimed for a new leprosy vaccine described at the Italian Science Congress——Taking advantage of its recovered freedom to lend, London is arranging for two loans to Australian States——Floods in Northern France and Holland still doing much damage.

January 11—Mexican bandits loot passenger train, killing some 20 persons in most brutal manner——Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shanghai, returns Council's check for $75,000 as compassionate grant for victims of May 30 Incident——Huge 10-foot tidal wave hits Bernard, Maine, crash 50 unmanned fishing boats——*Empress of Asia* crashes into Jardine, Matheson's S.S. *Tungshing* in Whangpoo Riyer, sinking the latter boat with some 8 to 10 Chinese passengers missing.——U.S. Senate Finance Committee passes income tax exemption bill for foreign residents.

January 12—Silas H. Strawn, American delegate to Extrality Commission is elected chairman at inaugural meeting in Peking——Nations disagree as to scope of disarmament conference at Geneva——Cold wave sweeps across northen Germany——Mexican train bandits are captured by Federal troops——A new central bank is formed in Chile to reorganize financial system.

January 13—N.E.B. Ezra of Shanghai loses $1,250,000 Opium Case after a year of spasmodic litigation——D.A. Pelphrey, 32 years old, accountant for Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co., Shanghai, shoots self while in room at Plaza Hotel. Malaria fever is said to have caused the act.——Chang Tso-lin declares independence of the Three Eastern Provinces——Coal strike settlement in America is again deadlocked——Bill is introduced in U.S. Congress asking for replacement of the ill-fated *Shanandoah*——Amalgamation of N.Y.K. and T.K.K. steamship companies reported near.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Dec. 17th.	Sale Price Dec. 24th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Dec. 24th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101	101	7.90
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	93¼	93	8.25
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	90⅜	90¼	7.30
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	100⅜	100¾	6.90
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1958	79	77½	7.95
Department of Seine S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 1, 1942	96½	96⅝	6.25
French Government S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1949	88¼	87¾	8.15
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	101¼	101¼	6.90
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101	101⅛	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	94⅜	94⅛	7.50
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	80¾	80½	4.97
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86	85½	7.20
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	97	97	7.30
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	95½	95	7.50
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	92⅞	92½	7.80
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	93	92½	6.50
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	95½	95⅜	6.45
Republic of Finland S. F. Loan	7	Mar. 1, 1950	96	95⅜	7.40
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	7	Feb. 1, 1938	96½	96	6.30
Free City Danzig, Republic of Danzig	7½	Nov. 5. 1945	96½	96¼	7.90

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Senate Finance Committee Approves Tax Exemption Bill

It is now practically assured that the measure before Congress to exempt American residents of China from the domestic income taxes will be passed by both houses of Congress. The information was received by the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, from its Washington representative this week and was to the effect that the Senate Finance Committee had approved the measure providing for income tax exemption for American citizens residing abroad, which passed the House of Representatives some time ago.

The income tax exemption is contained in Paragraph 14 of Section 213 of the Bill which passed the House of Representatives and reads as follows:

"(b) The term 'gross income (upon which the tax exemption is based) does not include the following items, which shall be exempt from taxation under this title: In the case of an individual citizen of the United States, amounts received as salary or commission for the sale of exports from the United States of tangible personal property produced in the United States, in respect of such sales made while he is actually outside of the United States, if he is so employed for more than six months during the taxable year."

Trouble is said to be developing among the ranks of Shanghai's humblest class of labor, the ricsha coolies, as a result of the increased hire rate for ricshas which came into effect January 11. The new hire rate for ricshas is 85 cents big money per day, an increase of 5 cents on the previous price.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, January 13, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London after touching 31 1/16d., has since declined to 31 5/8d. ready and 31 5/16d. forward, these quotations being 1/16d. under the prices ruling this day last week. Our official T/T rate on London fell 1/4d on Monday to 3/1d, which is the rate of today, and on the decline a fair amount of Export paper came out. The exchange market continues dull with an easy tendency, and at the close the following T/T rates are available:—on London 3/1 5/16d, New York 75 1/4, Japan 58 3/8. The piece goods auctions have resumed.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls 54,233,000 an increase of Tls. 40,000.

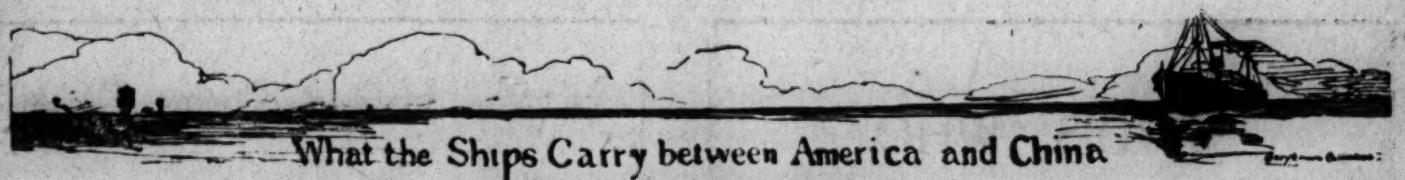
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 66,170,000 an increase of $ 560,000.

Estimated value Tls. 101 875,000 as against Tls. 97,261,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Dec.	Thursday Jan. 7	Friday Jan 8	Sat'day Jan. 9	Monday Jan. 11	Tuesday Jan. 12	Wednes. Jan. 13
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.250	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4 3/1 3/1 15/16	3/1	3/1
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/1 15/16	3/1 15/16	3/1 15/16	3/1 15/16	3/1 15/16	3/1 15/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/1 1/8	3/1 1/8	3/1 1/8	3/1 1/8 3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4
T/T India	204.460	204 1/8	204 1/8	204 1/8	204 1/8 203	203	203
T/T France	2,096.000	1960	1935	1960	1960 1950	1955	1990
T/T N. Y.	75.290	75 3/4	75 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/4 74 3/4	74 3/4	75
T/T Hong	76.950	77 1/8	77 1/8	77 1/8	77 1/8 77 1/8	77 1/8	77 1/8
T/T Japan	57.410	58 1/4	58	58	58 58 1/8	58 1/8	58 1/8
T/T Batavia	185.070	185	185	185	185 185	184	184 1/4
T/T Straits	75.870	75 3/4	75 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/4 76 1/4	74 1/4	76 1/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.421	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4	3/2 3/8	3/2 1/4 3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8 3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8
4m/s ,, D/A	3/2.800	3/2 3/8	3/2 3/8	3/2 3/8	3/2 3/8 3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,092.460	2040	2020	1045	1045 2035	2045	2080
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.255	77	77 1/8	77 1/4	77 76 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4
4m/s ,, Does	—	77 1/4	77 3/8	77 3/8	77 1/4 77	77	77

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 13
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31 11/16	31 11/16	31 11/16	31 11/16	31 5/8	31 5/8
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.68 1/8	G.$.68 1/8	G.$. 68 1/8	G.$ 68 1/8	G.$.68 1/8	G.$.68 1/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 280.00	Tls. 281.00	Tls. 282.00	Tls. 284.00	Tls. 282.00	Tls. 285.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.8125	71.75	71.75	71.7875	71.7375	
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	4%	4%	4%	3½%	3½%	
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 129.17
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 485 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/.	4 7/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 3/16
,, 4 ,,	4 13/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 1/2
,, 6 ,,	4 3/4%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/9 15/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Dec. Customs Rate Tls. 1.18 equal Gold $1

S. S. President McKinley, Dec. 11, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw ..Bls. 625	Pls.	2,254
Leadfoil & Tinfoil	,,	562
Apples, Fresh	,,	786
Barley, Pearl.....	,,	35
Cheese	,,	92
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	501
Hams	,,	11
Hay	,,	181
Ink, Printing.....	,,	381
Macaroni	,,	33
Oats	,,	197
Motor-cars.....	Pcs.	14
Canned Salmons	Doz.	80
Milk, Malted.....	,	18
Cigarettes	Mille.	92,600
Machinery .....Hk. Tls.		46,850

S. S. Tjiliwong, Dec. 12,

To Seattle:

Antimony, Oxide.....	Pls.	588
,, Regulus	,,	3,780
Oil, Wood	,,	9,206
Carpets	Hk.Tls.	1,148
Hair, Nets	,,	1,143

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 20	Pls.	20.58
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	,,	5.02
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 20	,,	20.19

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 20	Pls.	19.70
White, other Ports Bls. 20	,,	10.70
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	19
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	56

To Hamilton.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	5

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, other Ports, Bls. 40	Pls.	32
Soapstoneware	,,	10

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.30
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 105.....	Pls.	104.31
White other Ports, Bls. 330.....	,,	268.96
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 136.....	,,	135.95
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. Bls. 50	Pls.	50.84
Silk, Refuse: Other Ports Bls. 111	Pls.	210.98
Silk Piece Goods	,,	13.96
Silk Embroidery Goods	,,	1.00
Silk Pongees, Honan..	,,	14.73
,, ,, Shantung.	,,	15.39
Brassware	,,	41
Hair, Human	,,	50
Soapstoneware	,,	20
Skins Doe	Pcs.	10,560
Skins, Goat, Tanned..	,,	652
,, Lamb	,,	4,382
,, Marmot	,,	10,964
Skin Clothing, Lamb..	,,	1,000
Umbrellas, Paper.....	,,	4,200
Carpets.....Hk. Tls.		5,305

S. S. Shidzuoka Maru, Dec. 15, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 200	Pls.	712
Timber: Laths.....	Pcs.	222,800
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn.....	Sup. ft.	64,852

S. S. Scottsburg, Dec. 15, from U. S. A.

Iron Pipes	Pls.	1,434
Iron Sheets	,,	605
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	3,301
Iron Galvanized: Paper	,,	643
Sheets, Plain	,,	2,287
Tubes.....	,,	978
Wire Shorts	,,	504
Canary Dextrine.....	,,	315
Flour, Corn	,,	116
Soda, Caustic.....	,,	1,502
Starch	,,	105
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	18,633
,, Prepared	,,	3
Wax, Paraffin.....	,,	7 35
Cigarettes	Mille.	95
Machinery .....Hk. Tls.		7,138

S. S. Empress of Canton, Dec. 15, from Canton.

Lead, Bars.....	Pls.	3.781
Zinc	,,	420
Apples, Fresh	,,	143
Bones.....	,,	157
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	7,075
Leather, Patent	,,	12
Ginseng, 3nd Quality..	Catties.	987
,, 5rd ,, ..	,,	75
,, Wild	Taels.	720
Whisky.....	Doz.	200
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 3 ..... Hk. Tls.		722
Machinery.....	,,	600
Treasure: Silver Pars....	,,	368,299

from U. S. A.

Cobalt, Oxide of	Pls.	4

S. S. Aribia Maru, Dec. 16,

To New Orleans:

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	2.89

To Tacoma.

Oil, Wood.....	,,	10 080

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: While, Shanghai, Bls. 210	,,	209.15
White, other Ports Bls. 270.....	Pls.	216.00
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 120	Pls.	122.06
Silk, Refuse: Other Ports.. Bls. 80	,,	100,00
Silk Pongees Shantung	,,	3.04
Hats, Fibre	Pcs.	1,388
,, Rush	,,	34,200
,, Wood-shiving ..	,,	4,800
Skins, Goat, Tanned..	,,	15,250

S. S. President Van Buren Dec. 16, from U. S. A.

Beds, Brass	Pcs.	24
,, Iron.....	,,	20
Bells	,,	342
Drums, Iron	,,	27
Imitation Leather	,,	1,461
Motor-cars	,,	1
Cotton Raw, Bls. 500	Pls.	1,835
Aluminium Sheets....	,,	11
Iron Gas Tubes	,,	189
,, Pipes Fittings....	,,	49
,, Shaftings.....	,,	36
,, Washers.....	,,	57
Iron, Galvanized: Gas Tubes	,,	545
Sheets	,,	287
Tinned Plates	,,	2,478
Zinc Dust.....	,,	500
Canary Dextrine	,,	32
Canned Fruits.....	,,	11
Cement	,,	931
Dyes, Sulfogence Carbon	,,	165
Glucose	,,	53
Glycerine	,,	224
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent.....	,,	3,658
Leather, Sole.....	,,	155
Macaroni.....	,,	23
Milk, Condensed	,,	290
Paper Cardboard.....	,,	40
,, Writing	,,	314
,, Unclassed	,,	155
Sulphur, Black.....	,,	290
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	3,755
Tobacco, Prepared in Tins	,,	8
,, ,, ,, bulk	,,	7
Twine.....	,,	4
Wax, Paraffin.....	,,	757
,, Red.....	,,	6
Shirts.....	Doz.	19
Canned Sardines	,,	3,860
Ink, Printing.....	Galls.	50
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	2,983
Paint, Enamel	,,	200
Paints, Unclassed.....	Galls.	200
Rum	,,	2,960
Varnish	,,	1,636
Cigars.....	Mille	65
Cigarettes.....	,,	16,126
Shoes, Rubber	Pairs	816
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 20 .....Hk.Tls.		2,846
Machinery.....	,,	22,375
Treasure: Silver Bars	,,	523,519.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Prices on the local staple during the early part of the week showed a weaker tendency due to bears selling, but evinced a firmer position toward the close by reason of the gradual appreciation in Mid-Americans, as well as to the fact of fairly large stocks of the local staple having been absorbed by domestic consumers.

Taking into consideration the present trend of the foreign staple which to a more or less extent influences our markets, the indications incline to steadiness bordering on firmness in the immediate future and the advisability of purchasing whenever any breaks present themselves during the evolution of fluctuations to which all markets are naturally subject.

Yarn:—While our market during the early part of the week intimated a weaker tendency, a somewhat firmer undertone ensued at the close, which is attributable to the firmness evincing in the raw material. Business for export has been booked some 9000 to 10000 bales in all counts.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 10.49
„ -Middling last reported....10.27
Tone of market, *Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan ...289
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.....351
Fully Good Broach, Apr./May..364
Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American.	20.65 Spot.
	19.92 Mar.
	19.48 May.
	18.90 July.
	18.12 Oct.
	17.98 Dec.

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, spot.....	Tls.	36.00
Shanghai, Spot.....	,,	33.50
M. Ginned, Spot	,,	34.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	33.00
Ningpo, Spot.....	,,	31.50

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

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Alexander Shoe.	"Chung Hwa Studio"
Gande, Price Ltd.	Agfa Products.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

In the United States Court for China

JOHN D. MOORE, Plaintiff. | Cause No. 2720

vs. | Civil No. 1080

MEMORY MOORE, Defendant. | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

MEMORY MOORE,

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Jan. 6, 1926.

W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

WILLIAM JOHNSFORD, Plaintiff. | Cause No. 2703

vs | Civil No. 1067

DAVID J. STEINBERG and MIRIAN T. STEINBERG. Defendant. | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the second amended petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

Mirian T. Steinberg,

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Jan. 12, 1926.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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